MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 SEPTEMBER 1982

Lebanon

Political Situation -- All the wars of others in Lebanon at Lebanon's expense must end, President Amin al-Jumayyil declared in a speech at his swearing-in ceremony, which was broadcast live by Beirut radio. He said Lebanon will seek the evacuation of all foreign armies from its soil and will deploy an army "from all Lebanon and for all Lebanon" throughout all its territory. He also expressed determination to consolidate friendly and cordial relations with all the world, "starting with those closest to us, our Arab brothers."

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan spoke after Al-Jumayyil, telling the assembled deputies that all should rally round the president, who has sincerely committed himself to be above parties and sects. The prime minister subsequently submitted a letter of resignation to Al-Jumayyil, Beirut radio reported. The new president's first step will be to declare greater Beirut unified and demilitarized, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

In other developments both Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi congratulated Al-Jumayyil on his election as president, according to Beirut radio and AFP. In remarks broadcast by Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami expressed hope that Al-Jumayyil will be able to achieve the goals defined in his inauguration speech and stressed that the leaders of the north are prepared to "extend our hands to every hand extended to us in order to restore Lebanon's unity."

Security Situation -- The Lebanese Army continued to expand its control over west Beirut, deploying in positions evacuated by the Israelis, Beirut radio reported. Meanwhile, three IDF soldiers were wounded in southwest Beirut by bazooka fire, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. In east Beirut an ammunition dump exploded, injuring 18 Lebanese Army men, according to an army command statement broadcast by Beirut radio. While the official statement attributed the explosion to an accident in the unloading of ammunition, an anonymous phone caller told AFP that the "Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners" holds Israel responsible. Another arms dump exploded near the Bristol Hotel in west Beirut, according to Beirut radio. A third ammunition depot -- belonging to the Al-Murabitun militia -- exploded early on 24 September, the Voice of Lebanon reported.

Multinational Force -- French troops disembarked at Beirut port early on 24 September, AFP reported. France believes that the multinational force should not leave Beirut before the end of its mandate without prior agreement among the participating countries and the Lebanese authorities, AFP noted. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said President al-Jumayyil has informed the U.S., Italian and French ambassadors that the multinational force will be under his command through an operations room at the Presidential Palace.

In a lengthy discussion with Philip Habib on the multinational force's entry into Beirut, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon expressed opposition to the U.S. envoy's call for the IDF to evacuate Beirut within 2 to 3 days, Jerusalem radio reported.

Aftermath of Beirut Massacre

The Israeli Cabinet decided in a special meeting on 24 September to appeal to the Supreme Court president, Justice Yitzhaq Kahan, to investigate the Beirut massacre, IDF radio reported. Cabinet ministers consider that the investigation will be independent, the radio said, although it will not be able to compel witnesses to give evidence. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon had earlier promised that Israel will thoroughly investigate the massacre and will conceal nothing, according to remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio. The radio also broadcast a statement by Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon urging Lebanese President al-Jumayyil to apprehend the assassins who carried out the massacre in Shatila refugee camp.

Beirut radio subsequently reported that Lebanon's military judiciary has begun an investigation of the massacre. Noting that evidence is being gathered from witnesses and medical reports, the radio said President al-Jumayyil has requested that the investigations continue to the end and that their results be announced after accurate information has been obtained.

In other developments related to the massacre, the JERUSALEM POST reported that the IDF's senior command knew late on 16 September that civilians were being killed in Shatila because the Phalange commander in the camp sent a report to the IDF commander in Beirut at 2300 stating that "until now 300 civilians and terrorists have been killed." The report was immediately transmitted to IDF headquarters, the POST affirmed. The paper noted that this information directly contradicts claims by Sharon and the chief of staff that the IDF was still unaware of the killings the following day. However, MA'ARIV provided a different account of the affair: While confriming that the Phalangists reported the killing of civilians to the IDF on the night of 16 September, MA'ARIV said the report was passed on through intelligence channels but was not forwarded to the chief of staff. In a statement reported by HA'ARETZ, an Israeli soldier disclosed that Palestinian women from Shatila approached his post on the evening of 15 September, telling the Israelis that the Phalangists were shooting their children and putting the men on trucks. The soldiers said he reported this to his commander who replied: "It is okay, do not worry."

In the wake of the controversy over the massacre, strikes and demonstrations continued in the West Bank and Gaza, Peace Now demonstrators protested in Jerusalem and the IDF staff college commander resigned, according to reports by HA'ARETZ and Jerusalem radio.

Saudi Arabia

Reaction, Comment on Beirut Massacre -- The day will come when the Islamic and Arab nation will impose its rights on those who committed the massacres in Beirut, King Fahd declared in a speech broadcast by Riyadh radio. Muslims want peace, he said, but when their dignity is humiliated, they have to react. "I cannot say when this will take place but it will come," he added.

Relations With Jordan -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Jordan and delivered a message from King Fahd to King Husayn dealing with a number of issues, including Saudi-Jordanian coordination in the field of joint Arab action, Amman radio reported.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Aden, where he was received by PDRY Politburo member Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, Aden radio reported.

Arab League

The Arab League council called on the United States to abrograte the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and to stop nuclear cooperation with Israel, SPA reported.

Egypt

Egypt has informed Israel that its commitment to the peace treaty and the peace process remains unchanged, IDF radio reported. Meanwhile, an article in AL-AHRAM on 21 September called for Israel's expulsion from the United Nations and said the Israeli leaders should be tried as "war criminals."

Iran-Iraq War

Artillery exchanges continued with the Iranians reporting Iraqi shelling of Abadan and the Iraqis saying the Iranians shelled Basra, according to military communiques carried by Tehran radio and INA. Meanwhile, in an AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI interview reported by INA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi spoke of reports that the Iranians are massing huge forces for another offensive. He also noted that Iraq is continuing negotiations with France over the rebuilding of its nuclear reactor.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 186 *24 September 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Arab League Urges U.S.: Break Treaty With Israel [SPA] A 1
Palestinian Military Council Focuses on Lebanon A 2
[San'a' VOP]
Arab League's Klibi Congratulates Al-Jumayyil [AFP] A 2
Salah Khalaf on Arab, Soviet Aid to Palestinians A 3
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 23 Sep]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

AS-SIYASAH Comments on Reported PDRY Coup Attempt C 1
[23 Sep]

SAUDI ARABIA

Security Forces Disperse Iranian Pilgrims 24 Sep C 1
Tehran Radio Report Denied C 2
King Fahd Decries Massacre, Urges Arab Unity C 2
Defense Minister: U.S. Responsible for Massacre C 3
['UKAZ 23 Sep]

PDRY

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives for Meetings 23 September C 4

EGYPT

Mubarak Addresses Third NDP Congress 22 Sep D 1
Mubarak on Anniversary of 'Abd an-Nasir's Death D 13
AL-AHRAM Reports on Mubarak, Ministers Remarks [22 Sep] D 15
AL-MAJALLAH Interviews Khalil on Mideast Issues D 16
[London 25 Sep]
'Ali's Message to UN Blames Israel for Massacre D 17

IRAQ

General Command Issues Communique No 850 E 1
Hammadi: Iranians Massing Huge Forces E 1
Hammadi Comments on Arab League Meeting Results E 2
Ramadan Views Arab Accord, Fes, Gulf War E 2
Cuban Minister Arrives on Visit 22 September E 3
Meets With Ramadan E 3
Meets With Hasan 'Ali E 4

JORDAN

Saudi Minister Delivers Message, Departs 23 Sep F 1
AR-RA'Y Chides Arab Foreign Ministers' Resolutions [23 Sep] F 1

LEBANON

Amin Al-Jumayyil Sworn in as President G 1
Al-Jumayyil Acceptance Speech G 1
Al-Wazzan Address to President G 3
Al-Wazzan Submits Resignation to Al-Jumayyil G 4
Karami Hopes Al-Jumayyil Will Keep His Word G 4
Junblatt Congratulates President Al-Jumayyil G 5
Al-Wazzan Notes U.S. Support for Lebanon G 5
[Radio Free Lebanon]
Al-Jumayyil To Command Multinational Forces G 5
[Radio Free Lebanon]
First French Detachment Arrives in Beirut [AFP] G 5
Beirut To Be Declared Unified, Demilitarized G 6
Military Judiciary Investigating Beirut Massacre G 6
Israeli Soldiers Try To Enter Junblatt's House [AFP] G 6
Situation Tense Following Clashes in Beirut G 6
[Radio Free Lebanon]
Bodies of 3 Israeli Soldiers Found in Beirut G 7
Maronite Patriarch Warns of Israeli Plot G 7
Fatah Sets Up Al-Biqa' Headquarters, Operations G 7
Soviet Ambassador Goes Home for Consultations G 7

SYRIA

Khaddam Leaves for New York 23 September H 1
Prime Minister Al-Kasm To Visit CSSR in September H 1
Palestine Broadcast Praises Vatican's Stand H 1

ISRAEL

Supreme Court Head Asked To Lead Investigation I 1
Cabinet Adopts Begin Proposal I 1
Burg Comments I 1
Levi Comments I 2
Opposition to Proposal I 3
Kahan Rejects Cabinet Request I 3
Sharon Says Israel Must Close Ranks, Unite I 3
Defense Minister Demands Opposition Probe I 4
Peres Comments on Beirut Massacre Aftermath [Paris] I 4
Thousands March for Government's Resignation I 5
Sharon Statements Said To Contradict Eytan I 6
[THE JERUSALEM POST 23 Sep]
POST: Senior Command Knew of Killings Thursday [24 Sep] I 6
IDF Soldiers Reported Massacre on Thursday I 7
[HA'ARETZ 23 Sep]
Eytan-Phalangist Commander Conferred 16 Sep I 8
[MA'ARIV 24 Sep]
MA'ARIV Details Events in Beirut From 14 Sep [21 Sep] I 9
IDF Commander Mitzna' Asks To Be Relieved of Post I 14
Haddad Admits Being Flown Into Beirut 17 Sep I 14
[THE JERUSALEM POST 24 Sep]
Further Remarks I 14
Defense Minister, Envoy Habib Hold Talks I 15
HA'ARETZ: Israel To Reject U.S. 'Dictates' [23 Sep] I 15

Political Maneuverings After Knesset Debate I 16
[HA'ARETZ 23 Sep]
NRP Contacts Denied; Burg on U.S. 'Interest' I 16
Burg on Contacts I 17
Further Burg Comments [MA'ARIV 23 Sep] I 18
MK Bar'am Accuses Lewis of Interference I 18
President Navon Urged To Join Labor Party Group I 18
[THE JERUSALEM POST 23 Sep]
Navon's Office Reacts I 18
Alignment Criticized for 'Exploiting' Massacre I 19
Tehiya Denies Threat To Topple Government I 19
Reportage on Galilee, West Bank, Gaza Incidents I 19
10 Police Injured I 19
Injuries in Nazareth I 19
Nazareth Casualties Updated I 20
'Thousands' Attack Police Station I 20
'Near Total' Strike [THE JERUSALEM POST 23 Sep] I 20
Further on Strike [HA'ARETZ 23 Sep] I 20
Abba Eban Criticizes 'Fiasco' in Beirut I 21
[THE JERUSALEM POST 24 Sep]
POST Questions Begin's Ability To Lead [24 Sep] I 23
Begin's 'Blood Libel' Harms Friends, Not Enemies I 25
[HA'ARETZ 23 Sep]
Morning Press Criticizes Sharon Remarks I 26
JERUSALEM POST Expands on Milson Resignation [23 Sep] I 27
HATZOFE: Milson Feared Findings of Investigation [23 Sep] I 28
IDF Spokesman Comments I 29
W. Bank Notables Satisfied With Milson Resignation I 29
['AL HAMISHMAR 23 Sep]
Further West Bank Reaction [MA'ARIV 23 Sep] I 30
Egypt Reaffirms Commitment to Relations, Peace I 31
Village Leagues' Dudin Sends Cable to Reagan I 31

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ANGOP Reports Dos Santos Speech at Praia Summit P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

President Bendjedid Congratulates Al-Jumayyil Q 1

LIBYA

JANA Assails Numayri's 'Recognition' of Israel Q 1

MOROCCO

Boucetta Receives Arab Officials, PLO's Qaddumi Q 2

SUDAN

Numayri Receives 'Arafat, PLO Delegation Q 2
Numayri Comments on Meeting Q 2
'Arafat Leaves Khartoum Q 3

TUNISIA

Mzali Addresses Rally To Support Palestinians Q 3

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Invites Al-Qadhdhafi to Conference [Tripoli] Q 5

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Miskine Calls for Overhaul of State Structures [AFP] S 1

ZAIRE

Mobutu Meets With Soviet Ambassador 23 Sep S 1
Snake Bites Imprisoned MP; Appeal Made [AFP] S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

'Lines of Travelers' Reported at Togolese Border T 1
Briefs: Libyan Drug Gift T 1

GUINEA

Party Communique on S. Toure Visit to France T 1
French Reports on Visit [cross-reference] T 2

MALI

Traore National Day Address 21 September T 2

NIGERIA

Cooperation Discussed With Benin Delegation T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

FAPLA Officers Discuss Military Training Plan U 1
Cuban, Soviet Advisers Reported [Nairobi] U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Defense Minister Returns From East Europe U 1
Military Attempts To Free Bulgarians Held by MRM U 1
[Johannesburg]

NAMIBIA

P. Botha on Cubans in Angola, Walvis Bay U 2
Parties Will Not Participate in Interim Government U 2
Turnhalle Alliance U 2
National Union U 2
Youth Group Advocates 'Total Independence' U 3
[DIE SUIDWESTER 17 Sep]

SOUTH AFRICA

Three Men Imprisoned on Terrorism Charges U 3
Bishop Tutu Addresses Press Conference U 4
[SOWETAN 21 Sep]
Nonwhites Used in Civil Defense Services U 4
BEELD Editorial on New Conscription System [20 Sep] U 5

ZIMBABWE

Munangagwa: Two RSA Spy Rings Unmasked, Smashed U 5

ARAB LEAGUE URGES U.S.: BREAK TREATY WITH ISRAEL

LD231640 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1540 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Tunis, 23 Sep (SPA) -- At the end of its 78th ordinary session in Tunis today, the Arab League Council called on the United States to reconsider its policy toward and its constant support of Israel. The council's resolutions regard the strategic alliance treaty between Israel and the United States as cementing the Israeli occupation and liquidating the Palestinian cause and also as consolidating the aggressive role of the Zionist entity and hindering the possibility of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, a matter which threatens the safety and security of the Arab states and world peace and security.

The council called on the United States to abrogate the strategic alliance treaty with Israel and to stop the nuclear cooperation in accordance with which the United States supplies Israel with nuclear reactors, warning that the Arab states will take the necessary measures to safeguard their national interests.

The council stresses the league's support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab homeland in accordance with the resolutions of the 1978 Baghdad summit. It also renewed the league's adherence to its commitments in accordance with the Arab joint defense agreement and also to economic cooperation in implementation of the resolutions of the Fes summit regarding the Iranian threats to Iraq and the Arab Gulf states. The council stressed its adherence to keeping the Arab Gulf region free of any international competition or conflict, regardless of its form, reasons or excuses.

Regarding the threats to the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the council decided to intensify contacts with the Arab states and with the states that have a special relationship with the Zionist entity in order to pressure this entity to end its aggression against the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy places.

The council approved the report of the committee formed by the Arab League regarding the Israeli plan to link the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea to put pressure on the United States not to participate in financing the project or give any help for its implementation.

The council decided to give material and technical aid to the Arab universities and institutes in occupied Palestine through the PLO and to work to consolidate Arab-African cooperation. The council granted the OAU the status of an observer [words indistinct]. The council also decided to set up an Arab 12-man committee for Arab-African cooperation.

The Arab League Council has recommended that Arab action be continued in the European arena to consolidate the new Arab stand and to develop it in a manner that will serve the Arab causes. It also decided to form a committee of experts to work out a statue for a financial fund to rebuild what the war has destroyed in Lebanon and to submit the draft statute to the Arab League Council at the next session.

The council has decided to allocate [the income from] 1 work day to support Palestinian children inside and outside the occupied land.

The council has asked the Arab states which have not yet severed their relations with Costa Rica to do so immediately in implementation of the resolutions of the Arab summit and the Arab League Council since Costa Rica has moved its embassy in the Israeli entity to occupied Arab Jerusalem.

It appealed to Arab states and organizations to contribute to repairing the damages caused by the floods in the PDRY and also to render financial, technical and human assistance to Somalia to contribute to the success of the Arabization plan in that country.

The council condemned the cooperation between the two racist entities in Palestine and South Africa.

It expressed its support and backing for the struggle of the Namibian people against the unlawful occupation by the racist regime in South Africa.

It asserted its continuing support for the struggle of the African liberation organizations which are recognized by the OAU.

In another resolution the Arab League Council referred certain investment Arab projects to the Arab financial funds so they can provide the necessary finances for their implementation. It also referred the draft resolution changing the Arab academy for maritime shipping to the member-states for their remarks.

It called on the Arab states to hasten the signing and the ratification or the joining of the UN agreement for the Law of the Sea and to continue their efforts connected with studying and laying down the rules of the international law.

PALESTINIAN MILITARY COUNCIL FOCUSES ON LEBANON

GF231832 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution held a meeting in Damascus yesterday under the chairmanship of Abu al-Walid, head of the operations staff of the Palestinian armed forces. The meeting was attended by the military commanders of all the Palestinian Revolution factions.

WAFA noted that discussions focused on reviewing the situation in Lebanon in light of the massacre which the Zionist enemy committed in the Palestinian camps. WAFA added that the council discussed the conditions of the Palestinian military forces and their movement in the next stage. The Palestinian Supreme Council had held another meeting in Damascus last Monday.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI CONGRATULATES AL-JUMAYYIL

NC232004 Paris AFP in English 1927 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Tunis Sept. 23 (AFP) -- Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi today congratulated Amin al-Jumayyil on his election as Lebanese president.

He expressed the hope that Mr. al-Jumayyil would "free Lebanon from the Israeli occupation in the shortest possible time" and ensure "the extension of Lebanese sovereignty to the whole country."

Mr Klibi expressed the hope that Lebanon would recover "its pioneering role within the Arab family, thus bringing about the failure of Israeli conspiracies."

The Arab League would spare no efforts to aid Mr. al-Jumayyil in realising his aims, Mr. Klibi added.

A similar message of congratulations also came from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

SALAH KHALAF ON ARAB, SOVIET AID TO PALESTINIANS

PM240813 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf interview with unnamed ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Gulf Bureau correspondent -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Since the Palestinian Revolution was launched in 1965, it has passed through several stages and vicissitudes. There is no doubt it is now passing through one of the most important turning points in its history. Some people believe this point is a major step toward the end [of the Revolution] and toward making concessions. What is your belief?

[Answer] First I would like to say that all those who imagine that the Palestinian Revolution is nearing its end are wrong. This revolution did not and will not end and will continue until victory. It is true we have departed Beirut, being let down by the Arab situation,but we have emerged victorious in the longest war the Arabs have fought against Israel. We have emerged with our honor, dignity and arms; we did not surrender as some people wanted us to. We have emerged with a stronger belief than ever that armed struggle is the only way for this nation to obtain its rights; this is what the experience of long confrontation with the enemy has proved to be possible and not impossible. It is no secret that some of the Arab regimes are trying to exploit the outcome of the Isareli invasion in order to force us to make concessions but we will never betray the cause. We will continue the revolution with a strong national unity backed by the alliance of the popular Arab forces. For this reason we declare that the revolution in the post-Beirut stage is reborn and relaunched.

[Question] What about the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front of which you are a member alongside Libya, Algeria, Syria and the PDRY?

[Answer] There was no front for steadfastness or for confrontation. It was a front of nothing but words. I will review the stands of some parties:

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, for example. When we informed him of the Zionist invasion plan he promised us weapons, which, had we received them, would have changed the course of the battle and the enemy would have suffered much greater losses than he did and we would have been able to resist longer than we did. But, unfortunately, none of those arms was received. When the invasion began Al-Qadhdhafi sent word advising us to commit suicide as if he did not know that suicide is cowardice. In Beirut we wanted to die as martyrs with honor, not to commit suicide like cowards.

In light of Al-Qadhdhafi's stand I would like to say frankly today that from now on no Palestinian faction is allowed to pander to any Arab regime at the expense of the martyrs. Nobody is allowed to do so, beginning with the Fatah Command and Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Afafat] and ending with any secretary general of any action organization bearing the name of Palestine. From now on,every Palestinian commander must tell the truth or remain silent. We owe this to the martyrs and the heroic prisoners of war.

I also blame Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. I believe Lebanon the Lebanese people, the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Revolution deserve more from President Bendjedio. He should have taken the plane, gone to President Hafiz al-Asad and told him: Fight and we shall fight with you. But he did not do this and made no move.

Instead, the Algerian foreign minister withdrew from the Arab foreign ministers conference in Tunis which was in part attended by President Bourguiba personally. Bourguiba urged the foreign ministers to withdraw Arab ambassadors from Washington. He told them: I am Western-oriented in thoughts and inclinations and have been so since my early days. But I believe the situation makes it incumbent upon us to take certain measures against the United States by withdrawing our ambassadors from Washington. This is the least we can do. But the surprising thing was that the Algerian foreign minister excused himself and left the meeting on the pretext of having a prior engagement. He was followed by the rest of the foreign ministers. Bourguiba remained alone, crying with sorrow for this nation.

As for the rest of the other "brothers" in the front, they did not allow the presence of any Palestinian or Lebanese nationalist element or the placing of artillery in the Lebanese mountains to resist the invading forces, thus forcing us to fight all our battles in the coastal area, which is one of the most difficult wars, as proved by all military theories.

[Question] What stand did the Palestinians require of the Arabs during the Israeli invasion?

[Answer] They required Syria to enter the battle. This was what we said in Beirut while under the mad shelling. We will say nothing different now that we have left Beirut because Beirut has taught us to be courageous in everything, particularly in speaking frankly.

[Question] But you had contacts with Egypt during the battle even though the treaty [with Israel] -- was not canceled.

[Answer] Despite this Husni Mubarak refused to receive a single Palestinian fedayeen in Egypt. Some people hastened to justify Husni Mubarak's stand by saying he refused to receive the Palestinians because he wants self-determination for them. I would say this excuse is false and that Husni Mubarak must tell the truth to the Egyptian people. He refused the Palestinian fedayeen because under the Egyptian-Israeli treaty the Egyptian Government has no right to receive a single Palestinian fedayeen, not even if he is wounded. I do not here confuse the Egyptian people's stand with that of Husni Mubarak because the Egyptian people are on our side in all the battles. A large number of Egyptians, Syrians, Iraqis and Yemenis fought on our side in Beirut. We realize that the Egyptian people have made sacrifices for Palestine and the Arab nation more than any other people and that they were anxious to receive the Palestinian fedayeen, had they gone to Egypt. I would like on behalf of all the Arabs to ask the Arab kings and president who set up a secret committee to contact Husni Mubarak: What about the Lebanon war? Was it a mere picnic? If they believe so we are prepared to submit to them reports showing that the October war was not the last war, as As-Sadat said and Mubarak confirmed afterwards.

[Question] How do you evaluate President Reagan's proposals?

[Answer] We rejected President Reagan's proposals in 1971, for many of the points in those proposals were contained in the United Kingdom plan proposed by King Husayn in 1971..

[Question] What about the Soviet Union's stand during the invasion?

[Answer] Let us talk about the future, which is better. I hope that in the future battle the Soviet Union will not fall into the trap of the wrong information passed to it about the last battle. International interests may be involved, but Moscow must realize that Beirut represented a broad front of strugglers and was not a cabaret front as some liked to call it. It was a front of struggle and fighting by all the Arab strugglers who were being persecuted by their governments. They came to Beirut in order to fight alongside the Palestinian Revolution. When we used to ask the Soviet Union to stand with us, we were asking it to be with this free and struggling Arab front. We in the Palestinian Revolution, despite the size of our resources compared with those of the Soviet Union's, used to give aid and arms to all the world's national liberation movements.

I would like to tell the Soviet Union that when we used to ask it to stand on our side it was because we believed that if this revolution were destroyed it would be a long time before our Arab nation would be able to face up to the joint Zionist-U.S. onslaught.

[Question] But why, do you think, the Soviet Union did not give you the aid you asked for?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the Soviet Union, as a superpower, has its own interests and that there were many considerations that prevented the Soviet Union from giving the aid we asked for. The Soviet Union was unable to give us tangible aid in the face of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon without a request by the legitimate authority. Also, the Soviet Union could not take our side more than some of the Arab countries, the countries which are allied with it and have ties of friendship and cooperation with it. The Soviet Union's stand as we perceived it was more advanced than that of the countries in question. Frankly, I must say that some of the Arab countries brought pressure on the Soviet Union not to develop its support for us and thus put them in an embarrasing situation.

[Question] If it were not for such considerations, what aid did you expect or require from the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Do you think I can tell the Soviet Union what aid it should give us or what it should do? The Soviet ambassador in Damascus asked me the same question. I told him that I cannot tell the Soviet Union what it should do, but certainly it could have done much and it knew how "much" could be brought to bear.

KUWAIT

AS-SIYASAH COMMENTS ON REPORTED PDRY COUP ATTEMPT

GF231152 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Aden -- The comment in political circles in Aden, on reports carried by foreign press and news agencies during the past 3 weeks concerning changes in the PDRY's leadership, has been that these stories are not new and that such reports do not deserve response.

These political circles were referring to reports on a coup attempt in Aden. Some of these reports said that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, had cut short his attendance at the Fes summit conference and returned to Aden because of the alleged coup attempt. Some of these reports also said that Muhsin ash-Sharjabi was brought back to Aden and executed on the charge of planning a coup attempt, and that the deputy minister of defense, Col Ahmad Salim, has been banished to London.

Although PDRY political circles have refused to comment on any of these reports because they are convinced they are untrue, AS-SIYASAH has learned that Col Ahmad Salim 'Ubayd returned to Aden from London via Kuwait yesterday and that he has undergone successful surgery in London. AS-SIYASAH has also ascertained that Muhsin ash-Sharjabi is in Aden and has not been executed. Although he was summoned from his post as ambassador to one of the East European countries -- as AS-SIYASAH reported at the time.

As for the sudden return of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Aden, news agencies during the past 2 weeks have reported on the visit he made to Czechoslovakia immediately after the Fes conference and his subsequent visit to Moscow, where he met with President Brezhnev.

SAUDI ARABIA

SECURITY FORCES DISPERSE IRANIAN PILGRIMS 24 SEP

GF241214 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Statement issued by an Interior Ministry source on 24 September]

[Text] An official source at the Interior Ministry has stated that some Iranian pilgrims began to assemble opposite one of the buildings where some Iranian pilgrims are staying in Al-Jawdariyah in Mecca before noon today. They were carrying pictures of Khomeyni, banners and leaflets. A place was prepared for the delivery of speeches in one of the apartments overlooking the assembly.

Security forces dispersed the assembly and confiscated the pictures and publications. Speeches were prohibited and microphones were removed and confiscated. All those who were in the apartment and were preparing to deliver speeches were removed.

The source said: Undoubtedly, everyone realizes the disturbance this causes to pilgrims and the violation of the pilgrimage rites and the laws of the country that has occurred -- particularly as this has occurred at a time when Muslims were preparing to hold Friday prayers in the Mecca Mosque.

We ask God to guide us all along the right path.

Tehran Radio Report Denied

LD241350 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1312 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Jidda, 24 Sep (SPA) -- A responsible source at the Interior Ministry has commented on the Tehran radio report that Iranian pilgrims today staged a sit-in at the Holy Mosque and were dispersed with clubs and tear gas.

He said: There is no truth whatever in this report. What happened has already been explained in the statement made by a responsible source at the Interior Ministry. This report, which has already been made public, states that a gathering took place at Al-Judayrah in Mecca in front of a building inhabited by some Iranian pilgrims and that the gathering was dispersed by security personnel.

KING FAHD DECRIES MASSACRE, URGES ARAB UNITY

LD232020 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Speech by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at the annual banquet held at the Royal Palace in Mecca in honor of visiting heads of hajj missions on 23 September -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers, we are aware of what has befallen our Arab homeland at the hands of the treacherous enemy and what treachery has befallen our Palestinian kinsmen, unarmed men, women and children over a 3-day period. The leaders of these brothers left Lebanon only after they were assured that the Palestinians and their rights would be respected. However, the opportunity was exploited for wicked ends. The events that took place are well known and have been reported by the media.

It is impossible to describe this abominable action that we have seen or read or heard about through the information media. It was stated that the number of killed exceeded 6,000, including children, women and old people. Even patients in hospitals were taken out and killed.

This is a tragedy not only for the Arabs but for all Muslims too. However, whatever the conditions, a day will come when those who committed such acts will realize there is an Islamic and Arab nation which, with God's will and aid, will impose their rights, thereby making their friends realize there are men who are capable of performing their duty and the enemy realize fully that he has committed an error.

As Muslims, we are peaceful, but up to a limit -- the limit of dignity and glory. However, when our dignity is humiliated, we have to react. I cannot say when this will take place but it will come.

Yet, despite all this, we want peace. We want an honorable peace, not the peace of humiliation and favor. Our rights as Arabs are supported by the Islamic force. They are legitimate rights. Victory comes from God and not from man.

All of us are aware too of what has befallen the Lebanese people without them committing any crime and without any justification. The Arab nation will never forget the sacrifices of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and of all the forces that helped and performed their duties. The Arab and Islamic nations will remember these great sacrifices. They will never be forgotten and will remain through posterity.

Brothers, we all know what has befallen Afghanistan. It is now 3 years or more. The Afghan people ask for nothing but peace and stability, but they are afflicted by a big power that advocates peace and says that peace and nonaggression are two of its principles.

We have seen what has happened. What matters are interests and not words [words indistinct]. We all know why they sought to invade and conquer the Afghan people. They are material, political, strategic and moral reasons.

Muslims all over the world constitute a mighty force, but this force will not be effective until it has unity, harmony and solidarity. Effectiveness and power will come, with God's help.

All of us realize that some do not want the Islamic nation to have harmony. One of the reasons for this lies in private interests, or rather the interests of countries with very great ambitions.

However much independence we may claim, they still have interests. We want to be friends with these countries, but a friendship among equals, not a friendship of submission and capitulation -- that is no friendship.

When you gave me the honor and allowed me to speak, I considered myself, my government, the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and this country as just a part of you, Muslim brethren, united and in solidarity with one another.

Islamic gatherings now and again in any Islamic country are something desirable. Many results could emerge from this and we count on it.

We do not forget what is now taking place: wars, one almost 2 years old between two neighboring states -- Iraq and Iran. I do know, from our brethren in Iraq, that they in fact want stability for this region. I hope to find the same thing on the part of the Muslims in Iran. It is a Muslim country, a neighboring country. We do not want anything but stability for these two countries. We only want to resort to reason and logic as judge: Why should there be such massacres? It is a loss for the Islamic nation, and others benefit from it.

I pray to God to guide our steps as Muslims, to back His religion and hold His word aloft.

DEFENSE MINISTER: U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR MASSACRE

GF230952 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0929 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Jidda, 23 Sep (WAKH) -- Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, has expressed his great dissatisfaction with the horrifying massacre of the inhabitants of Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Lebanon. He said the international community has condemned this hideous crime and denounced Israel and all those who participated with Israel in perpetrating this crime.

In a statement published in today's issue of the Saudi paper 'UKAZ Prince Sultan asserts that the United States is responsible for this crime and that it has a great duty and enormous responsibility toward peace in the area and should fully bear the consequences of this responsibility.

Prince Sultan calls on the Arab nation to seek to prevent the repetition of such a crime. He calls on the Muslim and Arab nation to assert itself and protect its rights from violations. He says the Arabs are called upon to take decisive stands to regain their rights.

Prince Sultan described the Fes summit conference as the natural translation of joint Arab action and an expression of cooperation and support for the Arab nation's causes -- causes which the Arab leaders in Fes have understood and faced with both firmness and reason.

PDRY

YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES FOR MEETINGS 23 SEPTEMBER

GF231556 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Exceutive Committee chairman and commander in chief of Palestinian Revolution forces, arrived in Aden today on a visit to the PDRY. He was received at Aden International Ariport by Brother Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antari, member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, in addition to a number of members of the Politburo and the Central Committee and ministers and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Aden.

Brother 'Arafat received a huge official and popular reception from the masses of people lining the streets leading from Aden airport to the city of Kraytar, where he is to stay. The people shouted slogans of support for the Palestinian Revolution and its just heroic struggle.

A meeting was held between Brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar and Brother Yasir 'Arafat at his residence.

Upon arrival, Brother Yasir 'Arafat also made a statement to local media in which he referred to his visit to the PDRY and his consultations with its leaders concerning the present circumstances, particularly following the horrible carnage that was committed against the Palestinians and for which the United States is held responsible. He added that when he left Beirut, he received a commitment from Philip Habib that the Zionist forces would not enter west Beirut, but this commitment was violated by the Zionist invasion forces and their agents. He stressed the need for the Arab nation to adopt constructive steps in order to unify its ranks. He called for a reinforcement of the strength of the Arab nation in order to achieve its goals and legitimate rights. He noted that the Arab nation will have to face the United States, so it has to unify its ranks and depend on itself for everything.

Later, struggler Brother Yasir 'Arafat, accompanied by Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, laid a wreath on the martyrs monument in the Garden of Martyrs in At-Tawahi. He was received by Brother 'Ali Sha'i' Hadi, Politburo candidate member and head of the Supreme Party Control Committee; Brother Mahmud al-'Arasi, head of the Executive Office of the local People's Council and governor of Aden; and a number of other people.

MUBARAK ADDRESSES THIRD NDP CONGRESS 22 SEP

JN221858 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1533 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak at the final session of the Third NDP General Congress held at Cairo University auditorium on 22 September 1982 -- live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brothers and sisters, members of the Congress: I have heard the speech by my brother from Kafr ash-Shaykh. I would like to say that his words sounded stronger than the Congress' resolutions. He said we must work and persevere.

Brothers and sisters, members of the Congress. We are meeting today in the absence of the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, [applause] founder of the party and one of Egypt's loyal sons. He was a commander in war and a hero in peace. He fought the most ferocious battles with the daring of a valiant soldier, the solidness of the struggler patriot and the vision of a great leader, who saw clearly into the future and had a deep sense of history and a full awareness of Egypt's cultural role and humanitarian mission.

It behooves us to remember him in the year of his glory, a year in which Egypt's flag was again hoisted high over Rafah, Sharm ash-Shaykh and every inch of the good land of Egypt, which has given mankind the greatest civilization in its long history. Egypt has thus proved its ability to achieve and create, overcome hardships and tribulations and catch up with the march of time to reach the horizon of a brighter future with all its hopes and aspirations.

It also behooves us on this occasion to realize the importance of the continuation of the national march, because struggle is a continuous current calling for ceaseless hard work and solid willpower. Furthermore, our age is fraught with challenges, which are recurring and intensifying at a rate unknown in the history of mankind. There is greater pressure around us and inside our own country to preserve the main bases for a free and respectable life that is pervaded by security, justice and peace.

Brothers and sisters, members of the Congress: Our third congress is meeting in very delicate and important circumstances, domestically, regionally and internationally. Although I do not like to exaggerate things when speaking about the new phases and successive leaps lying ahead or resort to rhetoric and slogans; I must say that the events we are witnessing call on us to view matters carefully and thoroughly and impose on us new, additional burdens. We have no choice in the face of all this but to accept the challenge with brave stands, conscious minds and faithful hearts which are full of love for Egypt and its immortal soil and great heritage and which sing day and night the great martyrdom song: We die so Egypt will live. [applause]

Our party, which represents a solid base for national struggle, must prove its ability to play this great pioneering role through sound political action and continuous contact with the masses. The party does not derive its strength from authority, but from a true expression of the masses' hopes and sufferings and an ability to translate their dreams and aspirations into tangible reality and established facts. All this calls for serious work for the sake of God and the homeland. For such work to serve the public interest, it must be objective and honest. We must avoid personal interests and devote ourselves entirely to the masses and their issues, ambitions and aspirations. In short, our sublime loyalty must always be to God, the homeland and the people, not to posts, and personal gains.

This demands, in the first place, that we be honest and thoughtful in our movement and offer a sincere account to the masses of the people, who have placed their trust in us and supported us. We do not consider this trust absolute and their support blind.

We consider this trust to be the people's defined authorization for us to defend their rights, achieve their interests, preserve their shrines and values and protect them from the plots of conspirators and the havoc of the wicked.

During the past 3 days, brothers and sisters, you have reviewed the significant aspects of the internal and external situation. You have acquainted yourselves with what has been accomplished of the recommendations of the first and second congresses and what is left for us to accomplish and complete under the current circumstances of change and continuing threats. This is certainly the best example of mature, popular action, sincere commitment to the responsibilities with which you have been entrusted and the realization of the nature of relations between the masses and their representatives at the popular institutions.

We used the past year, which is almost over, to shoulder our responsibilities for defining a precise and joint concept of the main problems facing us and the priorities we have to consider while preparing for the general work in this stage. We benefitted from leading experiences in studying the masses, which placed the highest national interest ahead of any other consideration, distinguished between partisanship and fanaticism, differentiated between participation and monopolization, and set up new principles for the constructive national action to enable every good, zealous citizen to offer and participate with his own knowledge and experience without any strings restricting his freedom and right to express his opinions. Nothing remains but right. Wrong does not last. Only what is good for the people remains. [applause]

Now that we have completed the study of the main problems and defined the priorities of the new 5-year plan, we must move to the stage of implementation and face the problems with the same spirit that characterized our action in the first stage of the battle, the spirit of a collective, alert action that does not isolate any citizen from events or fails to seek his participation in making decisions and shouldering responsibility. All of us stand equal in the face of shouldering this national trust because the homeland belongs to all and our loyalty is to right and duty. [applause]

Our determination must not be weakened because we see that some of us have misued the atmosphere of democracy, dialogue and participation or have deviated from objectivity, which is dictated by the circumstances through which our homeland is passing. We must not be weakened by those who have exaggerated the errors or created an imbalance between what is positive or negative. We must not be weakened by those who have created campaigns not relevant to the general popular awareness or those who have tried to force their opinions on others to serve their own interests and objectives, regardless of any objective measures capable of distinguishing right from wrong, success from failure.

We all agree, it is not democratic for a minority to try to impose its opinions, priorities and demands on the masses. It is not democratic for a minority to monopolize national action as though this minority alone is wise and knowledgeable. Such behavior certainly represents the ugliest image of dictatorship; the dictatorship of an oppressive and unjust minority. [applause]

It is neither democratic nor national for one group among us to keep talking about problems and obstacles without trying to search for solutions or find alternatives and other options. Members of such a group know very well that the government does not hold a magic wand for performing miracles. The road to reformation and change is very difficult, uneven and full of challenges. This road demands a great deal of distinguished work and imagination, yet without drifting into fancy. This road demands, first and above all, a high level of objectivity, rising up to the level of responsibility, sincere participation and expression of honest opinion as well as good consultation.

It is not democratic for a handful of people to monopolize the centers of power and political influence year after year under the pretext that they assumed a national role in one of the stages. We appreciate the efforts exerted by every Egyptian [applause] in serving his homeland and nation, and we esteem and continue to be loyal to that person. Qualification for political action, however, must be based on the citizens' ability to give in the present and the future, not on his insistence on his past glories, because what is required is to move forward and give an opportunity to the new generations to participate effectively in all spheres and on all levels.

This is an issue to which I allot special importance because Egypt's future depends on broadening the participation of its sons who shoulder responsibility and trust.

Nor is it democratic for criticism, which is a necessary and positive factor, to become an excuse for vituperation, slander, distortion of facts and falsification of realities, because all this will inevitably be exposed by the obvious facts. The masses are very capable of distinguishing between the bad and the good, between malicious people and good ones -- even if some believe they can deceive the masses for a while.

Those who commit this mistake, whether intentionally or unintentionally, very severely harm the experiment by depriving it of the pillars that secure its stability, progress and development. They also cause loss of confidence in the democratic exercise and open the door for formulation of control devices and waste some of the people's potentials.

It is strange that these people fail to realize basic facts and elementary realities that cannot be ignored by anyone who criticizes state work, no matter how prejudiced and fanatical he may be. The first of these facts is that threats that are being posed to us do not distinguish between a supporter and an opponent. These threats have the entire Egyptian society as their target; they seek to destroy its values and sacred beliefs, topple its regime, and make it regress to the pre-Islamic era after God has favored us with His revelation and illuminated our path with flares of knowledge and science.

Brothers and sisters, members of the Congress: It is essential that we set definite objectives for our action for next year in such a manner that the NDP will lead the campaign for popular participation in the implementation of the objectives of the development plan. Thus, the rules of popular responsibility will be entrenched. This responsibility must go hand in hand with the government's responsibility based on the premise that the government should not shoulder the consequences of economic and administrative reforms alone. Every citizen must shoulder part of the responsibility for this great action. We should liberate ourselves completely from the notion of depending on the government and its central and local organs. The government alone cannot achieve all the prosperity and progress the homeland and the citizens aspire to achieve. Good citizens cannot accept remaining observers and spectators. They should participate in all the stages of discussion, planning, implementation, followup and supervision so we will be able to raise the standard of performance and be assured that the overall national effort represents the total of available human and material potentials; that the entire society, with all its sectors, has become a productive unit, giving abundantly.

Another element no less important than this one is linked with the collective concept of general work. It is the need to achieve a balance between rights and duties and between what the citizen receives and what he gives. There can be no rights without duties and there is no scope for an excessive demand for rights except after the performance of commitments and duties. Before the citizen asks what the homeland has offered him -- and this subject has been frequently dealt with before -- he has to ask himself about what he has offered his homeland and people, what sacrifices he has made and what efforts, tears and dreams he has given.

While we are on the threshold of the new 5-year plan, which has been accurately studied and comprehensively discussed by your congress, it might be a good idea to choose some aspects to which we can give a greater daily effort and more attention, either on the basis of the priorities attached to them by the masses or on the basis of their suitability as the beginning of a wise reformatory work and an example to be followed in the future implementation of other projects.

However, this does not mean disregarding other aspects of development and national action because the process is entangled and interrelated. No progress can be made in one aspect without the other. The matter only requires giving greater attention and concentration to some aspects than to others within a short period of time.

In agriculture, we can concentrate on efforts related to a vertical increase in production. Many experiments have proved that there is a good chance to greatly increase the average output of a feddan by employing modern scientific methods and contemporary technological methods in agriculture and irrigation and by benefitting from the experiments of other countries which have made greater progress in this field. It is enough to say that it has been proven that it is possible to double the output of a feddan of rice. This will enable us to re-export this crop, for which world demand is continually greater. This also applies in various degrees to many other agricultural crops, which heralds plentiful produce. [applause]

In industry, we can concentrate our efforts in the first stage on the industries which satisfy -- I don't mean Dr Wali [minister of agriculture and food security] [words indistinct] but do not ministerpret this -- the essential needs of the masses and those which produce the commodities we import from abroad so that we can tangibly improve the balance of payments and manage to rectify the present defect in the structure of the Egyptian economy within a reasonable period of time. I will ask the Cabinet and the governors in the next few months to adopt certain decisive measures toward reform in certain fields. The state organs also will be required to draw up a timetable to solve the problems of the masses [applause] in a manner that will enable every individual to plan his future on sound bases within the framework of a realistic visualization that is not simply based on wishes while dangers engulf him, but on a calculated estimation of the rates and trends of development in the near future.

Perhaps it is appropriate that we should discuss together our concept of social justice and give it a more precise definition. Some people are tackling this subject from a rigid ideological angle based on either rightist or leftist trends. Also, some people are only devoting their attention to some aspects of this justice, which contradicts the concept of unity.

Although this is a matter over which ideas can differ and over which intentions can vary, the issue requires a broader and clearer definition under the canopy of free debate and an objective, constructive dialogue. We will discuss together the best means to reach this concept by means of a broader participation by everyone qualified to take part in this great work. This will not distract our attention from the greater work of development and progress and will not open the door wide for differences, rifts and fanaticism.

Brother and sister members of the congress: Allegiance to facts dictates that we determine that there were many positive aspects attained in the previous stage. It is not in our interest to obliterate them or drop them from our discussions and calculations so that the picture is mutilated and dark and so that our youth loses hope in reformation and self-confidence. No one should look attentively at the dark picture being drawn by some people about the state's work without taking into account the impact of this on the mentality of the new generations who must look forward to a hopeful future. This future will never be achieved unless it has deep roots in the past and present.

There are numerous achievements in increasing agricultural products, in supporting national industry, in repairing utilities after defects accumulated in the past, in promoting the standard of transport and communications services, in developing educational systems and in promoting short-term and long-term planning. Perhaps the results of the huge efforts exerted in these fields have been late due to the nature of these fields and because they required long, persevering work before the fruits ripened and the results crystallized.

However, loyalty to the homeland makes it imperative for us to forge ahead with this work without looking for brilliant results and swift political gains. We work for the sake of God and the homeland. We only aspire to please the Creator, God Almighty, and for the sake of the dignity of our noble homeland. [long applause and cheers] [Mubarak interrupts the cheers saying: "I still have a long time, so please wait."]

There are considerable achievements in developing our armed forces and increasing their defensive capabilities. [applause] The armed forces are the shield protecting Egypt and the Arab nation. [applause] Our armed forces are the defender of this strategic part of the African Continent. These forces liberated the sacred Egyptian land with their pure blood and lives and recorded the purest pages in the history of the national struggle of the noble Egyptian people. Allow me to address on behalf of the congress a heartfelt greeting to the officers of our armed forces [applause] who are offering sacrifices so that Egypt may be preserved, who are vigilant so that Egypt will be secure and who are working hard so that Egypt will be happy. [applause]

They also have brothers in the Egyptian police [applause] [someone in the audience recites a few lines of poetry and the president remarks, "I did not know that we had so many poets. There are some very good talents, but why do these talents not appear at the proper time?"] They also have brothers in the Egyptian police force who are performing their great duty silently and seriously, working day and night to safeguard the internal front within the sovereignty of law and respect for the rights of individuals and groups. They have showed absolute alertness in protecting society against schemes aimed at destroying its security and squandering its dignity. We extend to them our greetings and greatest appreciation.

Dear brothers and sisters, our region has witnessed grave events in the past months, the gravest of which was the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the implications of this invasion; the last of which was the horrendous massacres in Beirut. These massacres will continue to be a mark of disgrace on the forehead of everyone who participated in them in any manner. We consider Israel responsible for these atrocities [applause] that were committed under its occupation of the city within the sight of its forces, which supplied arms and equipment that were used in killing the defenseless civilians, the elderly, children and women in a manner that reminds us of the massacres committed during the ages of darkness and barbarism.

It was natural that Egypt adopt a firm stand toward this aggression proportionate with its magnitude and seriousness in view of the responsibility we have been shouldering since we took it upon ourselves to call for peace, work for its propagation in the region and adopt pioneering steps toward it and toward enlightening peoples about the dangers posed by the continuation of tension and wars benefitting only those elements tampering with the peoples' destinies and trading with their pains and tragedies.

Events have confirmed how sound our expectations were when we said that it is wrong to evacuate the Palestinian Resistance from Beirut and disperse it throughout the Arab homeland, and this was our opinion. [applause]

This dispersal was not linked with a definite commitment to seek a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian cause based on acknowledging the Palestinian people's right to determine its destiny and set up its own national entity on its soil. We still consider this the only course toward eliminating the roots of war and the hotbeds of violence and tension in the region and guaranteeing the historical reconciliation [musalahah] between the Arab nation and the Israeli people.

It is for this reason we welcomed the courageous initiative by U.S. President Reagan to intensify the efforts to settle the Palestinian problem in all its aspects and to prevent the further aggravation of the situation in the region. Although we have some observations and reservations [al-mulahazat wa al-mu'akhadhat] on this U.S. plan in certain of its details, it is still suitable for generating a new impetus that can reactivate the situation in the direction of peace and expand the circle of negotiations in order to include Jordan and the representatives of the fraternal Palestinian people. It also leaves the door open for other sides to join during the later stages.

During the last few weeks we held international contacts to coordinate steps with the friendly states that share with us our concern for the situation in the region. The larger part of these contacts took place through my dispatch of letters and envoys. I have also visited three friendly countries: Yugoslavia, Romania and France, and held talks with their leaders on the way to ensure the maximum degree of support for our peaceful movement. I have also discussed with the Yugoslav president and his colleagues the situation of the Nonaligned Movement in an attempt to strengthen it and restore its vitality and effectiveness in the international arena, considering it is the body that unifies the efforts of the Third World peoples and the assembly which protects their rights and expresses their aspirations, demands and hopes.

Next month, brothers and sisters, the charter of integration between the twin states in the Nile Valley will be signed [applause], marking the beginning of a new phase in the course of real cohesion [iltiham] between both peoples in all fields.

We know well that the value of any written document depends on the belief of the signatories that it expresses a real desire to reach specific objectives and that it derives its force from the possibility of applying it and bringing it to fruition, regardless of the embellished expressions and resounding terms it contains.

Being fully aware of all this, I would like to announce that both sides sincerely intend to make this document a significant milestone on the path of sound united action, which begins with objective principles and moves from a realistic ground.

If we view the deeply rooted ties that bind the people of the Nile Valley in the north and south, we find the cohesion and eternal ties constitute an undisputable historical inevitability. Therefore, it is our duty to our country and to the future generations of our sons that we should not hesitate to take the necessary steps bound to achieve this noble objective in subsequent stages. We must benefit from the lessons of the past and of history. We must also take into account the experiences through which other countries of the world have passed in managing to set up a tangible solidarity among peoples who entertain mutual interests.

It is fair to say that the credit for this positive move goes to my brother, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, [applause] and to the fraternal people of Sudan of whom we are proud [applause] as a comrade-in-struggle, a friend during hard times and ordeals, and a partner in the eternal pan-Arab march. Greetings to these fraternal people and their loyal leader. We implore God Almighty to guide our steps and grant us wisdom. Victory comes only from God.

I have received some questions and I will answer them. [applause]

Some of the brothers asked me a question that has often been repeated. They said:

Your Excellency, you presented a dark picture in your speech on 23 July when you spoke about the deficit, aid, and so forth.

What do you want me to say? Do you want me to tell lies? No. Do you want me to give you figures and tell lies and deceive you. No, I will not say so. [applause] I must be frank with you because it is your right to know the facts, because I do not want anyone to come and say, what will the president give us? Or, what will the president, who has been [in office] 1 year brought us? What can I give you. You know everything. One of you asked for 10 days in addition to the 10 days for tne 'Id. I told him: I have no money in my pocket. [applause] I am not telling lies. I am telling the truth. I would like to say that our country is not the only one in the world passing through an economic crisis. I gave you the real figures so you will not ask every now and then where and when, as if we only have to press a button on a magic wand to get watermelon. No, this is not the case. We should all know the reality and facts. The country is ours and everyone says may God help me. But what can I do alone. We all must work. I am, therefore, telling you the truth so everyone will realize the situation.

However, Egypt is not the only country passing through an economic crisis. Perhaps our population is increasing, may God bless them, and we cannot put an end to this. However, this does not mean life is hopeless. The United States is passing through an economic crisis. The U.S. President has mapped out a program. He then mapped out another program when he assumed power to take 92 billion because he had a deficit of 150 billion. It is 150 billion and not 1.5 million, like us, a poor country.

All the world states receive loans. The United States, the FRG and Italy have borrowed heavily. France suffers from economic problems. Mexico is in debt. We are not the only ones who have problems. There is something we must do: Stop talking, stop abusing each other and work instead. Nothing can do us any good but work. [applause]

I tell you frankly and sincerely: Neither abuses nor peace will accomplish anything. Only work and drops of sweat, as our brother from Kafr ash-Shaykh said [a Congress member who recited poetry calling for hard work], can help us accomplish something and produce food for the people and the coming generations.

Another thing: I gave you all those figures just to put you in the picture and let you know how we are proceeding so you will not ask for the impossible. All of us must work. All of us must exert efforts to help in construction. Only by doing this will we be able to conquer all obstacles. Otherwise, it will be impossible to do anything. Our praying to God to grant us help will do nothing if we do not work. I say to those who tell me: Mr President, we are helping you -- I say to them: Help the people, not me. I do not need help. As you can see, I am well, I can eat well and walk well. So how can you help me? We all want to help the people. [applause]

There is hope. We have set up a plan. We have aspirations. Yet, all this will take time. Yet we have to work hard and exert efforts to stop the clamor, stop running after positions. This will lead us into calamity. [applause] We need only time. I will give you an example I mentioned during the meetings of the party representatives on our problems here in Cairo. If you really think about these problems you will suffer high blood pressure. We have traffic problems, horrible ones. You all complain about the traffic. Do you expect me to press a button and solve the traffic problems? The Cairo governor is working hard.

When I asked him about the traffic issue he answered that the problems would not be solved in 18 months. He added that there are bridges under construction -- here is the governor, he is present here with us [Mubarak asks the governor about the number of bridges] -- 18 bridges are under construction. This will take at least 2 years. There are also several high-rise garages under construction. It is impossible to believe that the government has done nothing about the traffic in the past 6 months. You actually do not follow the traffic laws. I do not mean the NDP members, but we as people. We all do not respect the traffic laws.

An Egyptian expatriate, a relative of someone I know, returned to Egypt after several years spent in Norway. Once, as he was wandering around, he saw someone, driving a brand new Volvo, who threw some trash on the road.

This expatriate became angry. I wonder why he got angry. This is us. Don't you know that people driving Volvos and Mercedes throw trash on the road? [laughter and applause] This is real life. We all do that. We look around and if we see no one near us we go ahead and throw trash on the road instead of keeping it inside our cars. These are examples of what really happens on the streets. If we are really seeking cleaniness, then we have to help the authorities. No government in a democratic regime can do everything alone, by itself. A government in a totalitarian regime is expected to do everything. I think one of our brother writers, I forget his name, wrote an article about this subject. So, brothers, if we do not cooperate among ourselves, not as the NDP but as the Egyptian people, if we do not try hard, we cannot do anything. However, I say there is no place for despair.

I have another question. Someone is asking about Egypt's stance on the Fes summit conference. I will not talk about our brothers the Arabs. I said when I was elected president that I do not like to talk about anyone. I just want to make something clear to the entire world. It was said that Egypt's signing of peace treaty with Israel enabled the latter to withdraw all the forces that were massed on its southern border with Egypt and to use them in the war against Syria and in Lebanon. Maybe the National Security Committee is aware of what I said to the minister of defense and what I will tell you now. I will talk about the subject without commenting on it.

I will now talk to you about the Israeli forces on the various fronts. I am sure the Jews are listening to what I am going to say. On the Jordanian front, there is an armored brigade, a mechanized brigade and an infantry brigade. There are three brigades on the Jordanian front. On the Golan front, there are three armored brigades, one mechanized brigade and one paratrooper brigade. On the Lebanese front, there is one armored brigade and one infantry brigade. They have a strategic reserve consisting of aoubt six armored brigades and four mechanized brigades. What is on the Egyptian front in the Negev? We talk about the Negev because our border is near the Negev. The Israeli forces on our border have not changed even after the peace treaty and with the existence of a demilitarized zone. I am sure some people will say: You have left such and such an area, but they are still lying in wait for you. They will be writing articles. But I would ask those who intend to write such articles to take the country's circumstances into consideration. In the Negev, there are 16 armored, mechanized and infantry brigades -- 10 armored, 5 mechanized and 1 infantry. The compose 40 percent of Israel's ground forces and 50 percent of Israel's mechanized forces. They are all in the Negev today, and they have not moved. They did not participate in the Lebanese war. An armored brigade and an infantry brigade entered Lebanon. Usually when someone goes to war, he uses his strategic reserve. Israel has a reserve of six armored brigades. Therefore, there is no need to talk about the impossible. The 16 brigades are still in the Negev beyond the demilitarized zone established under the agreements. But Israel did not move these forces. Lebanon did not need the 16 brigades.

If Israel had used the 16 brigades, Lebanon would have been too small for them. The biggest force is massed on the Egyptian front. Therefore, what do they [the Arabs] want? Why do we seek the impossible? Some of them [the Arabs] said: Let us contact Egypt and advise it to strike at Israel in the welter [of the Lebanese war] and therefore rectify the Camp David arrangement. What are they talking about?

I do not want to talk about the Fes resolutions. Perhaps the National Security Committee has discussed them. I have already said the resolutions were excellent. I am sorry to quote the Russians, but they said those resolutions were like a car without an engine. The initiative is excellent. It is more than what we wished. But I would have preferred an Arab summit being held immediately after the Lebanon massacres to make a decision on the subject. [applause] The Arab summit met in Fes, but we did not say anything. I do not like to talk about our Arab brothers. As a matter of fact, I established good relations with them long before that. But I would have preferred an urgent summit immediately after the massacres. I have said hundreds of times: Forego your differences and meet so you can adopt a unified and strong decision.

One of the questions speaks about lack of control. The government will deal with this matter adequately in the coming phase. We hope our brother merchants will stop speculating on prices because this harms every citizen. I am not addressing my words to you, 'Izz ad-Din [minister of production]. Therefore, the merchants should not exploit the circumstances and increase prices. I am not referring to all merchants, just those who resort to such methods.

Brother 'Abdallah Hasan asks if the government intends to withdraw its subsidy for bread. He also asks about government plans to attract Arab and foreign investments. We have spoken about foreign investment. As for the Arab investments, I would suggest we leave this aside until circumstances are appropriate. I am sure you understand. Therefore, there is no need to talk about it in the open.

With regard to withdrawing the subsidy for bread, we said there is freedom of expression. We spoke about the subsidy for bread. Then the papers spoke about the subsidy for bread. Some people said: Stop writing about bread. Well, has anyone told you anything? Why not let the papers write what they want, there is nothing new on the issue of bread. The government will not do anything because we are aware that the loaf of bread is the meal of the poor, hard-working man. Therefore we cannot overburden him. What is shameful is that none of the 44 million Egyptians has come up with a suggestion for saving a part of the subsidy. After all, this will return to the people, not to our pockets. It must be understood that whatever we do is for the sake of the people. This is a question of conscience.

The younger generation expects to have a bigger role in the party. We say their expectations should be fulfilled. The question of determining who is young and who is not is difficult. A 65-year-old person comes to me to tell me he is a young man. I cannot tell him the contrary because he will be displeased. I, however, wish to say something. We are taking the younger generation's aspirations into account. We do not renew the employment of persons who reach 60 years of age unless this is absolutely necessary. Why do we do this? Because I want to give motivation to the younger generation. I want the wheel to continue revolving. One other thing: I said that high posts, even ministerial posts and the post of prime minister, cannot be restricted to four or five persons. Some new blood must be introduced. There should be many persons who have the experience for the prime minster's position. How can we achieve this? This can be done by bringing young men into the Cabinet, young men who have new ideas and who, when they get tired, will be replaced by others. We shall not go backward and bring in persons who have already served and been pensioned and who have nothing new to offer. [applause]

This is the real service that we can render to the younger generation and not just promising to bring them in. Let us be realistic. When we serve the younger generation, we serve Egypt. The younger generation must participate and this is the course we shall adopt.

Our brother Adam, Muhammad 'Id Adam, where is he? Has he left? It seems he posed some questions and left. [laughter] Is he ill today? I wish him a speedy recovery and will send him flowers. [laughter] To what hospital? Very well, give him by best regards. He said the following to me: There are some who say the president will adopt the path of nationalization and socialism.

First, we would like to resassure the honest financiers who are performing their national duty, and the foreign financiers too, that as long as the social function of government is financed by production revenues and taxes, why should I carry out nationalization? What will make me carry out nationalization? I did not say one thing and think otherwise. My statement to you is the document to which I shall remain committed. I say there will be no [nationalization]. [applause] The Constitution does not give me the right to nationalize. What the country needs is stability to achieve development. We must encourage the private and public sectors because they have a great role to play in development. How then could I think of nationalization? Those who repeat these reports, God will forgive them. I do not know who they are. If they seek to do harm, the people will suffer and not I.

When we think about it, we see that those who propagate rumors inevitably harm the people. Capital will not be invested in our country. How could we live then? Let us be realistic and discuss the issue logically and realistically. Who is such a fool as to say something like this? I am not addressing this to anyone in particular. [laughter]

The role assumed by the armed forces during peacetime is acquiring greater importance than in any previous militant stage. I would like to reassure you about the present situation of our armed forces. We always work to strengthen it. It is also the shield that protects the arab nation. [applause] I do not say this to have you clap your hands and be happy. This is the simple truth. If we neglect our armed forces, all our achievements will be squandered and disease will ravage us. Every one of you can define these diseases as he wishes.

[Reads question] In the wake of the recent events in Lebanon, the Arabs proceeded toward the adoption of a unified Arab stand. At the same time, many European countries expressed sympathy with this stand. Please clarify Egypt's stand on the Fes summit resolutions the positive points and the points where differences exist.

You know the points adopted by the Fes conference. It was a good conference. It talked about a solution to the Palestinian issue. However, the Fes conference has not as yet completed its moves. Some heads of [Arab] states are supposed to visit the United States for talks with the U.S. President. I would like to say that the Fes resolutions are excellent but lack means of implementation. Most of them contain some of the UN resolutions which the United Nations failed to implement. In any case, I pray God will grant them success and reach a solution. I and every Egyptian will be happy when anyone lays a brick in the process of peace and when we reach a solution to the problem and get it over with. The problem is not that Egypt or someone other than Egypt will solve it. [applause]

Meanwhile, I would like to say that the U.S. President's initiative -- let me not say [President Reagan holds] one hundred percent of the cards because some may be displeased and say most of the cards. [sentence as heard] I will say neither most of the cards nor all of the cards. I will leave that to be confirmed by events themselves.

The heads of state will go to the United States and discuss the matter. The U.S. President says: I am ready to take risks in order to implement the initiative. At the present time, particularly after the Beirut massacres, we must seize opportunities and not remain failures. Shall we wait until the initiative dies out, saying no and taking the same stand adopted by Israel [words indistinct]?

The initiative has positive and negative points. It is wrong to imagine that the U.S. President will draw up an initiative that is full of positive points in the interest of the Arabs. We would be laughing at ourselves. There are positive and negative points. We must make use of the situation and the talks and develop the negative points into positive points at the table of negotiations. This is our method with Israel. We spoke against Israel when we began talks on the Sinai. I think the foreign minister, who led these talks, is here. First we asked for half of Sinai. The Israelis said that is impossible and talked about Israel's security. The one who heard that would say it was impossible for them to give up half of Sinai. We continued the talks and came to the issue of settlements. They said much about this subject but ended with the evacuation of these settlements and Egypt's restoration of its sovereignty over all its soil. Accordingly, he signed the agreement.

Therefore, we can reach [an agreement] through discussions, but if we continue saying no as we have been doing since 1948, we will fail. One of the present high-ranking Arab leaders told me at a meeting before the freezing of relations: What we take today is better than what we can take 1 year from now. If we take land today we win something because later on we ask for more. However, if we keep saying no -- I do not want to give his name because I do not want to embarrass anyone. [sentence as heard] His words were those of a very wise man. I have had a relationship with him before and we respect each other very much.

Another question says: Lately there have been intensive Egyptian-Arab and Egyptian-Palestinian contacts as confirmed by the messages sent by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and by the telephone conversation with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan. Is there an agreement on a meeting between you and King Husayn to confront the volatile situation in Lebanon?

In fact, I do not expect a bilateral meeting. There will be no bilateral meeting. I expected an Arab summit with or without Egypt in the wake of these events -- as I have already told you -- in order to adopt a unified decision so the world would feel that the Arabs have a strong word that can directly influence the course of events and a solution to the issue.

After the eruption of events in Lebanon, brother Yasir 'Arafat contacted us several times. When Reagan announced his initiative, 'Arafat contacted us. He continuously contacts foreign and defense ministers up to the present. I am not authorized to talk of the details of these contacts.

One question says: What is Egypt's position as the actual leader of the region? This is because some people believe the Camp David accords have isolated Egypt from the rest of the Arab world. I say Egypt has not been isolated. You know the circumstances. Some people said: The Reagan initiative has better points than the Camp David accords. Therefore, we must talk to the Americans. I will not say who they are.

Yusuf Ahmad Qandil says some public sector companies suffer from the problem of the depreciation of machinery. He asks: Will the ministry have a technical unit follow up on such a problem? I believe there is a department following up such matters. With regard to the depreciation of machinery, we are now talking about increasing production. As a matter of fact, increasing production is the slogan of the conference. I believe that this year is the first time the Industry Ministry has obtained 546 million pounds to improve the public sector industries.

Do not expect us to improve all the industries at once. But we are concerned about our public sector industries, which we consider the backbone of this country. Do not listen to rumors that we will sell or dismantle these industries.

Many countries have public sectors. But I do not intend to go any further, lest people say I intend to nationalize the private sector. There will be no nationalization. But we will improve the public sector and encourage the private sector through investment. This is our only course. Under the 5-year plan, God willing, the public sector will obtain 6.1 billion pounds. Perhaps this is the first time industry has gotten such an amount.

Another question says: It is obvious to world and local public opinion that Egyptian diplomacy is now playing a major role in the international level and that the Reagan initiative was a result of Egypt's clear and firm stand on linking the departure of the Palestinian Resistance from Lebanon to the solution of the Palestine question. Furthermore, the president's visit to Yugoslavia has given a new impuetus to the Nonaligned Movement's role on the international level and to Egypt's leading role as a founding member in this group.

I say, as I said earlier in my speech, we were against the departure of the Palestinians from Lebanon except within the framework of a comprehensive solution to the question. I told the Americans: Do you want to distribute the Palestinians, or do you want the Arabs to do that? Second, where do you want to send them? What is their destiny? To which state do you want to send them? Will they stay there forever? The Americans said: First let us solve the problem in order to save Beirut. I told them: The problem is not saving Beirut; the main thing is that the Palestinians must come out with a hope of living and solving their question on the basis of self-determination. We warned them at this time that the departure of the Palestinians without a clear framework for a comprehensive solution would lead to a catastrophe. Even today I say that their departure from Lebanon was wrong, regardless of the danger they were in.

We want to reactivate the Nonaligned Movement. We and the Yugoslavs have agreed that the circumstances call for the reactivation of the Nonaligned Movement, because it represents the nations of the Third World. The Yugoslavs welcomed our visit. I also visited Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, with whom we have had relations since the time of the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

Another question concerns the Egyptian moves to prevent the aborting of the peace initiatives in the region. I say we are moving in all directions. We agree to initiatives, point out the positive points in them and improve the negative points. Egypt is moving in all directions and is exerting every possible effort to solve the question peacefully. We cannot do more than that. When the Beirut massacres occured, Egypt took measures. It condemned them. This is in addition to the measure we adopted by withdrawing our ambassador [Sahabna Safirana]. The others did not do anything.

We are moving in a calculated manner. I would like to tell you one thing: We calculate our moves carefully. We will not risk the interest of this people. This should be very clear. Before taking any measure, I consider the interest of this people, but at the same time, we must preserve our leading role in the region. [applause]

Our Arab brothers who met in the Fes conference want to go to the United States to discuss matters with the American President. They will not achieve much, but we must still act. This is our opportunity. We must brush aside inaction, this is our lifetime opportunity to solve the question. But if we go to sleep, it will be difficult to take action. The issue is very hot now, and the whole world condemns the Lebanon massacre. Will we, the Arabs, benefit from these circumstances, or will we sleep until it becomes too late?

I would like to say that Egypt is part of the Arab nation. Regardless of all differences between us and our Arab brothers, we are bound to get together again; Egypt is Arab and African. We have many duties and assume many responsibilities. Egypt is in a position to assume these duties and responsibilities, regardless of the difficulties and obstacles.

May God help us all in serving the welfare of this country. We hope, God willing,that by next year we will have accomplished the targets of the 5-year plan, but I would also like to stress that our problems require more time. For instance, the Cairo sewage project requires 2.4 billion pounds. I believe the housing minister has said the project will begin soon. But it will take at least 5 years. There will be trenches in the streets, and there will be many problems. But there is no other choice. We either solve our problems or not. We must endure. The main thing is to begin. Thank you. May God help us. Peace be upon you.

MUBARAK ON ANNIVERSARY OF 'ABD AN-NASIR'S DEATH

JN231105 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the NDP Central Committee Headquarters in Cairo on 23 September 1982 on the 12 anniversary of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's death -- live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother compatriots: Imbued with all dedication and love, we meet today to commemorate a precious anniversary close to our hearts and spirits, for it embodies the heroism of the Egyptian people, their outstanding ability to offer sacrifices, their firm stand on justice, their commitment to principle, their zeal for freedom and dignity, their preservation of their roots and heritage, their unique historical vigilance, their full awareness of their great humanitarian role in the heart of the Arab homeland and at the crossroad of the continents and civilizations and their confidence in the future, irrespective of dangers and challenges.

The march of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir presents to us and to our future generations a brilliant example of faith in the homeland and struggle for the sake of right, for shouldering the trust at the gloomiest times and in the most difficult circumstances, and of determination to attain the objective and sacrifice our blood and lives for the sake of the supreme principles and sublime objectives. Such values have prevailed in Egyptian society since the dawn of history. These values are clearly reflected by the Egyptian people's ability to unilaterally preserve their national unity and safety of their territories over the centuries, at a time when other peoples suffered the threats of division, divisive currents and dismemberment.

The great son of Egypt, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, who led the July 1952 revolution, managed to comprehend the true nature of the Egyptian presence in the world after World War II. This, 'Abd an-Nasir, had definte clear-cut specific objectives for the national and pan-Arab action on which the nation had agreed. This action was used by the nation as a torch illuminating its movement at home and abroad and was a criterion for its success in forcing its way into the future in a world dominated by malices, covetous designs and intrigues.

The first thing 'Abd an-Nasir did in his thinking and work was to liquidate foreign colonialism and liberate the national will. This great achievement was realized only through the evacuation of British forces from our land, but it was necessary, at this historical stage, that the military evacuation be stimultaneous with the liquidation of the foreign domination over the national economy by means of Egyptianization and the building of a strong base for major industries. All this was in addition to the reactivation of the ancient civilization of our noble people, in its capacity as an indispensable element in the wise social and political life.

Under the leadership of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, the Egyptian revolution realized that the national movement could not proceed isolated from the circumstances and conditions surrounding Egypt. Hence, the revolution took upon itself to liquidate colonialism and foreign influence throughout the Arab homeland, in the entire glorious African continent and all over the Third World countries in the various world continents.

We would not be exaggerating to say that the spirit of the Egyptian revolution was the thrust behind all the national liberation movements and a source of inspiration for the peoples struggling for a better life where exploitation, war and aggression have no room.

Our people's masses were great in their understanding of their humanitarian mission at that critical stage on the international level and in their response to the spirit of the white revolution, which was an illuminating light, not a fire burning and destroying. The masses were heroically prepared to offer great sacrifices to attain their noble aims. These masses sacrificed part of their daily food and limited resources to extend a helping hand and friendship to peoples that share with us our confrontation of the colonialist phenomenon. They have also waged the battle of comprehensive social and economic development. 'Abd an-Nasir's accomplishments came to crown the Egyptian people's struggle, sacrifices and dreams.

'Abd an-Nasir fell martyr in this month in 1970. He fell a martyr of struggle for his homeland and nation and a hero who kept fighting for the principles implanted in him by Egypt and the values on which he was brought up until the last drop of his blood. His stand by the fraternal Arab peoples was a practical translation of these principles and values. His struggle for the Palestinian people's rights was a natural extension of his noble national commitment and a true reflection of his visualization of the movement of history and the unity of both its aim and destiny.

It is a good omen that we are celebrating the anniversary of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's death in the year in which the liberation of Egypt's good earth has been completed, thus saving it from foreign occupation. The Egyptian revolution surmounted the greatest obstacle facing it and came out of the fierce battles it waged proud, lofty and capable of achieving victory whether at war or at peace as well as capable of confronting the successive challenges and developments firmly and confidently. Therefore, loyalty to facts dicates that we say the Egyptian revolution has never been in a state of rigidity and inaction. It has been a dynamic current in a state of continuous development, contrary to self-centeredness and rigidity, rejecting inflexibility regardless of all the bright slogans. Hence, I think there is no basis for those comparisons that are made unscientifically between the first period of the revolution led by Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and the second period led by his successor and companion struggler Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. [applause]

The great victory scored by our valiant armed forces in the glorious October battles and the complementary victory scored in the peace battle, which was no less fierce than that of the armed struggle, must be viewed within a comprehensive historical framework since both victories are a crowning of the strenuous efforts exerted by the Egyptian people since the eruption of the July 1952 revolution and a correction of the Egyptian people's march. Accordingly, the great victory achieved by the people and their armed forces came as a decisive reply to the accusations levelled against the white revolution [applause], an absolute acquittal of this revolution and a new turning point for continuous national work.

All humanitarian movements undergo difficult ordeals and experiences, accompanied by wrong practices and encroachments here and there. No revolution is spared mistakes or defects. However, the yardstick of the success of any revolution is its ability to rectify these mistakes, overcome obstacles, benefit from lessons and experiences and avoid clinging to what has been proven wrong and unsuccessful. The crucial factor is to achieve prosperity and progress and not to claim infallibility and cling to falsehood.

Brother compatriots, the new generations of our sons and grandsons can, while paving their way in the future, be greatly inspired by Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's life and militant experience. He was a young man full of love for Egypt. His thoughts were lined with Egypt's sacred soil and immortal heritage. Life's preoccupations and temptations did not divert his attention from national work. Never did he hesitate to sacrifice his life for his homeland and people. He lived and died a splendid example of loyalty and sacrifice. 'Abd an-Nasir's adherence to his aims and principles in facing the fiercest challenges was proof of the inevitable triumph of the forces of good and the victory of justice no matter how long that takes. The solid human will that stems from a firm creed and an unshakeable belief cannot be shattered, even if faced by the largest obstacles. Such a will cannot yield to temptations because God has given preference to man over all other creatures and has chosen to grant him wisdom, farsightedness and resoluteness.

'Abd an-Nasir, lived and died for Egypt and for Egypt's pride and dignity. He was one of the great men of Egypt who have continued to emerge throughout the ages, giving it their thoughts, youth and militant potential and adding to its glories and accomplishments with their blood, sweat and tears, because Egypt is the most exalted entity to which hearts are attached.

Our hopes are pinned on it and our interests are linked with it. We offer sacrifices for it selflessly. Our happiness stems from its security, our life lies in its pride and dignity and our prayers take place within its walls.

Brother compatriots, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir was completely selfless in his sacrifices. He was a prominent mark along the road of struggle for freedom and dignity. Peace be upon him when he led the march of the revolutionary sons of Egypt. Peace be upon him when he raised the banners of freedom everywhere. Peace be upon him when he fell a martyr, chanting the song of great loyalty and uttering the name of immortal Egypt.

May God's peace and blessing be upon you. [applause]

AL-AHRAM REPORTS ON MUBARAK, MINISTERS' REMARKS

PM231613 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Mubarak: Return of Multinational Force Best Solution for Present Situation in Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] President Husni Mubarak has stated that the return of the multinational force to Beirut is the best solution for the present situation in Lebanon, at least for the time being.

Talking to reporters after attending the meeting of the Economic Committee of the General Congress of the National Democratic Party [NDP] yesterday, President Mubarak said that Egypt has not severed relations with Israel but merely recalled its ambassador in Tel Aviv for consultations.

Asked how long the ambassador will remain in Egypt, the president said: I am waiting to see how matters develop.

In reply to a question about King Husayn's call for a dialogue with the PLO on the question of forming a confederation between Jordan and the Palestinians, the president said: I think it is better to address this question to King Husayn. He has not told me his views on the matter.

During yesterday's meeting of the Economic Committee, in which he participated, President Mubarak said every Egyptian must work and toil for Egypt. He added: There can be no progress if we do not give and if we do not produce. He emphasized that increasing production is a main factor in meeting development targets and achieving self-sufficiency in many basic products.

The president said Egypt's problems are numerous, more than is humanly tolerable, and they cannot be solved overnight.

President Mubarak asserted that Egypt will continue its open-door policy and that the government is interested in providing all the necessary facilities and privileges for the private sector, to encourage and boost it in order that it may go forward side by side with the public sector and the cooperative sector.

The president urged the other parties to offer constuctive solutions for Egypt's problems. He said every government is liable to make mistakes.

He added: If we embark on change, then we must change everyone in the picture so a new generation can assume the responsibility. Let us first change ourselves.

The president suggested that television seminars be held to discuss the private sector.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, addressing the Defense and National Security Committee, said the main objective, in relation to Egypt's national security, is to prevent any direct or indirect aggression against Egypt. He added that there are a number of vital strategic objectives, which are: ensuring the flow of the Nile water at present and in the future; ensuring freedom of navigation in the Red Sea, which in turn affects the Suez Canal; having a major deterrent capability to respond to any attempt by anyone who contemplates undermining our freedom, and having the ability to effectively help the Arab states and the friendly African states.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah added that, to fulfill this strategy, Egypt must have a balance [of power] with its nearest neighbors, in such a way that it could retaliate and deter if necessary.

He then spoke about the importance of armament and training in the armed forces, and Egypt's insistance, under any armament agreement, that Egypt itself manufacture the ammunition and spare parts, so we would not be at the mercy of the big powers.

Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha said the security authorities do not, in principle, favor the Emergency Law except when necessary and when there is no other way to ward off a larger evil that foments sedition to wipe out our achievements.

He said the Interior Ministry understands and appreciates the interest in freedom and democracy, but it also realizes that security is the basis of freedom and that terrorism and plots are the worst enemies of democracy.

The interior minister was addressing the Defense and National Security Committee.

AL-MAJALLAH INTERVIEWS KHALIL ON MIDEAST ISSUES

JN231453 Cairo MENA in English 1420 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] London, 23 Sep (MENA) -- Dr Mustafa Khalil, the deputy-chairman of Egypt's ruling National Democratic Party, has called upon the Palestinians to set up a government-in-exile in order to have an international legitimacy.

The Palestinians who reside in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip should be well represented in such a government, Dr Khalil told AL-MAJALLAH magazine schedules for release on Saturday. A dialogue between this government and the United States and other countries would come as a consequence of the policies adopted by that government, Dr. Khalil pointed out.

He advised the Palestine Liberation Organisation against recourse to terrorism as a means of resolving the Palestinian issue, otherwise it would lose the political gains it achieved following Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Dr Khalil said, however, it was wrong to impose any certain means on the Palestinian Resistance, specifically as it feels bitter toward most of the Arab countries.

About Jordan, Dr Khalil, cautioned that it was facing dangers on account of Israeli Premier Menahem Begin and his Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon. He stressed that Jordan historically has had its independent political entity and had never been a homeland for Palestinians.

Dr Khalil called on Lebanon to disarm its militias, form its strong army, and establish democracy in the country. He cautioned in this regard that failure in reaching agreement among the Lebanese people would result in the return of Syrian and Israeli troops to interfere in Lebanon to protect various factions.

Dr Khalil emphasised to AL-MAJALLAH that Egypt is committed to the Camp David accords, though Israel has been violating the accords for the past two years. He cited as examples of those violations the application of Israeli law on east Jerusalem, the declaration that that law would be also applicable to the Golan Heights, the Israeli Government's programme to extend its sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza, the building of new settlements, and the expulsion of the elected Palestinian mayors.

About the Franco-Egyptian peace plan, Dr Khalil stressed that it does not run contrary to the Camp David accords, but rather places the accords in their right perspective.

Dr Khalil pointed out that it would be difficult for Egypt to resume negotiations with Israel under the present conditions created by the country, or those negotiations would denote an implicit acceptance of Israel's violations. He called on the United States to have even-handed relations with the Arab countries and Israel, because the latter is no longer a protector of American interests.

About the resumption of relations between Egypt and the Arabs, Dr Khalil said that that matter was left for the Arab countries to decide.

'ALI'S MESSAGE TO UN BLAMES ISRAEL FOR MASSACRE

NC232043 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar received a message from Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in which he points out that Egypt holds Israel responsible for the massacres committed against Palestinian civilians in the refugee camps in Beirut and which are considered a direct result of Israel's military occupation of Beirut.

In his message, which was published at the international organization today as an official document of the UN General Assembly, 'Ali urged Israel to immediately comply with the Security Council resolutions on Lebanon, particularly those calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from west Beirut and the other Lebanese territories.

The message also contained Egypt's call for the UN Security Council to shoulder its full responsibilities for the application of these resolutions and the maintenance of peace and security in Lebanon. In his message, 'Ali pointed out that Egypt is conducting the necessary contacts with international parties, including the UN Security Council's permanent members, with the aim of helping to reach an agreement concerning the necessary measures to bring the situation under control and to prevent the recurrence of any further deterioration in Lebanon and the Middle East.

GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 850

JN231632 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Communique No 850 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors against the Iranian regime's forces last night and today, with the following results:

1. Two were killed and one vehicle destroyed in the northern sector of the operational theater.
2. Two were killed east of Basra.
3. One vehicle was destroyed in the central operational sector.
4. The spiteful regime in Tehran has shelled Basra, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah and Panjwin with artillery, injuring a number of civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 September 1982

HAMMADI: IRANIANS MASSING HUGE FORCES

JN231447 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 23 Sep (INA) -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said Iraq anticipates a new Iranian offensive, stressing, however, that Iraq is prepared to confront any Iranian adventure against Iraq.

In an interview published in the Paris-based AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI magazine, Dr Hammadi said reports indicate the Iranians are massing huge forces, which confirms they still abide by the war option despite the crushing defeat inflicted on them east of Basra.

He explained that the mediation efforts to end the war neither failed nor succeeded, adding that these efforts had not succeded because they failed to achieve any progress, and they had not failed because they are still going on. At any rate, these efforts are important should the circumstances and the Iranian leaders' way of thinking change and tend toward peace.

Dr Hammadi dealt with the most important features of Iraq's foreign policy at the next stage, pointing out that as far as the Fes summit is concerned, Iraq will center on implementing its resolution on the war with Iran. He added that Iraq will go ahead and implement the resolution if Iran fails to respond to the peace initiatives and persists in its aggression against Iraq.

On Iraq's relations with France, Dr Hammadi asserted that these are very good based on mutual confidence and are prompted by a sincere wish to build a strong common base of cooperation in various fields.

He explained that France is well aware of Iraq's foreign policy and understands Iraq's Arab role, adding that Iraq, likewise, understands France's distinguished independent role.

As for rebuilding the nuclear reactor, Dr Hammadi said: We have a mutual understanding on this subject. The talks are continuing and there is no extraordinary problem that obstructs these talks, affirming the nonexistence of any major obstacle between Iraq and France with regard to the rebuilding of the reactor.

On the U.S. policy, Dr Hammadi said: This policy had always contradicted Arab interests, particularly concerning our central issue, Palestine. He reiterated Iraq's conditions for the resumption of relations with Washington, explaining that Iraq had severed its relations with the United States because of its pro-Zionist stands. He said that if a change occurs in the U.S. stand, relations between the two countries will be resumed. He, however, added that nothing significant has so far taken place in this regard.

HAMMADI COMMENTS ON ARAB LEAGUE MEETING RESULTS

JN231540 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT23 Sep 82

[Text] Tunis, 23 Sep (INA) -- Iraqi foreign minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left Tunis for Baghdad after participating in the Arab League Council's emergency and ordinary session which was held here at the ministerial level.

In his departure statement to INA, Dr Hammadi said that the results of the emergency session were good and that resolutions were adopted representing the minimum of what action was to be implemented by the Arab countries.

Dr Hammadi said that the most important observation about the emergency session was that the Arab countries appeared more mature, more cooperative and more practical about what is beneficial.

Regarding the agenda of the 78th ordinary session of the Arab League Council, the Iraqi minister said that the work assigned to the foreign ministers by the Arab summit in Fes was completed and that the 13 provisions which were discussed dealt with several important resolutions adopted on the structural organization of the Arab League.

Dr Hammadi affirmed that the results were positive and that Iraq had participated effectively and positively. He said that he believed the spirit which prevailed throughout the meeting would continue.

RAMADAN VIEWS ARAB ACCORD, FES, GULF WAR

JN231204 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Amman, 23 Sep (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, has called on the Arab states to adopt a more serious stand to avert further catastrophes. He said Iraq's preoccupation with the war has led to the peddling of many conspiracies against the Arab nation.

In a statement to Jordan News Agency, Ramadan said those who stood with there hands tied vis-a-vis the Iranian aggression against Iraq and Iran's attempts to occupy a part of Iraqi territory, will definitely remain indifferent to the occupation of any other part of Arab territory and will not contribute to the liberation of any part of Palestine.

Ramadan called on the Arab states to primarily depend on their own strength in facing challenges. He stressed the need to pursue Arab accord [al-wifaq al-'Arabi] as a temporary policy, but not a substitute for Arab solidarity, which is Iraq's goal.

Concerning the Arab peace plan approved by the Fes summit and the future of the Palestine question, Ramadan explained that the Arab peace plan was presented versus other international plans. It is an answer to the questions put to the Arabs as to what they want and what their position is. He said: We in Iraq do not consider the Fes summit resolutions as being opposed to any better formulas. However, it is the right of the Palestinian people to use all means to liberate their land, including armed struggle.

Regarding reports about the possible formation of a Palestinian government in exile, Ramadan said: This matter should be left to the PLO. But we do not see any use in the formation of such a government.

Asked about the experiment of the Iraqi Popular Army, Ramadan, who is the commander in chief of this army, said the members of this army will reach 500,000 by the end of this year. Their number is gradually increasing in accordance with an annual program and in light of available possibilities.

Ramadan added: Almost all Popular Army members have participated in the war. We send them in batches for periods of not more than 4 months after which they return to their normal work as civilians.

Ramadan said that many Arabs, mainly Egyptians, are serving in the Popular Army. He said: We continuously receive requests from Arab citizens wanting to volunteer in the Popular Army.

Asked about the Iraqi-Iranian war and the possibility of an end to this war, Ramadan said: We are willing to cooperate with peace efforts, including the Algerian mediation, which we have welcomed.

Ramadan then spoke about Iraqi-Jordanian relations. He said: The political relations between the two countries have reached an advanced stage in most political fields. There are continuous consultations and exchanges of viewpoints between the two countries in whatever serves the interests of both countries and Arab fraternity.

Ramadan pointed out that the two countries have also reached an advanced stage in economic integration. He said the main objective is not only integration between the two countries, but on a pan-Arab basis.

CUBAN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT 22 SEPTEMBER

JN220820 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 22 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) -- Cuban Minister without Portfolio Levi Farah arrived in Baghdad this morning on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Farah told INA that he carries a written message to Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, from Carlos Rafael Rodrigues, vice council of the Councils of State and Ministers, dealing with the means to develop and strengthen the relations between the two countries in various fields, particularly economic ones. He added that he will hold talks with officials at the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction on means to bolster bilateral relations in the area of housing and reconstruction.

Meets With Ramadan

JN222121 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, has affirmed that Iraq's membership in the Nonaligned Movement is a solid and principled one. He said that this membership stems from the ideology of the Ba'th Party, which considers a policy of nonalignment a fundamental basis in international relations.

During his meeting with Cuban Minister without Portfolio Levi Farah, Ramadan asserted that the positive and effective Iraqi efforts to strengthen and develop the movement stem from the fact that Iraq was one of the movement's founding members and from its commitment to support and develop the movement.

Ramadan said that Iraq's independent policy, its commitment to the aims of the Nonaligned Movement, and its clear and principled positions since the glorious revolution on 17 July 1968 caused the resentment of the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces led by the rancorous Iranian regime, whose aggression represents a link in the chain of conspiracies against our country.

He said: If some were under the illusion that the Iranian regime has no ambitions toward Iraqi territory, it is clear now that the racist policy of the Tehran rulers is based on expansion and aggression, particularly following their abortive attacks against our borders east of Basra despite the withdrawal of our forces from Iranian cities and territories to the international borders.

Ramadan referred to the aggressive statements made by the Iranian regime on their forces' preparation to embark on a new attack against our country. He said: Our valiant armed forces, which inflicted very heavy defeats on the aggressive Iranian forces in the battles east of Basra, are fully prepared to repulse any new attack and will inflict on the aggressors losses far greater than those they suffered in previous battles.

During the meeting, the Cuban minister expressed the appreciation and admiration of the Cuban leadership and President Fidel Castro for Iraq's positive positions in the Nonaligned Movement, for President Saddam Husayn's prominent role in supporting and developing the movement, and for his sincere efforts to increase its effectiveness in the international community.

The Cuban minister also said: These sincere positions confirm Iraq's commitment to the movement because of its position as a founding member and because of its concern for its aims.

Levi Farah gave Taha Yasin Ramadan a written message from Dr Carlos Rafael Rodgriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, dealing with ways of developing and strengthening relations between the two countries. During the meeting, attended by the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad, the two sides discussed relations of cooperation between Iraq and Cuba, means of bolstering these relations to benefit the two peoples, and the affirmation of the two sides' desire to achieve that.

Ramadan asked the Cuban minister to convey his greetings to the Cuban vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Meets With Hasan 'Ali

JN231338 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Sep (INA) -- Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and minister of trade, and Levi Farah, Cuban minister without portfolio and chairman of the Cuban Constructions Committee, have discussed the friendly economic and commercial relations between Iraq and Cuba.

While receiving the Cuban minister this morning, Hasan 'Ali reviewed the dimensions of the Iranian regime's aggression on Iraq and its stand on the peace initiatives proposed by Iraq to end the war. He also touched on the Zionist attack on Lebanon and the vicious massacre committed by Israel against the Palestinian Arab people.

The guest minister expressed Cuba's appreciation of Iraq's historical stand within the Nonaligned Movement to maintain its unity and stressed his country's desire to strengthen cooperation relationships with Iraq in the various fields.

SAUDI MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE, DEPARTS 23 SEP

JN231646 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal in the An-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. The Saudi minister conveyed to his majesty a message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with developments in the current Arab situation, coordination between the two countries in the field on joint Arab action, the implementation of the resolutions of the Arab summit conference that was held in Fes this month, and the definition of the dimensions of required Arab action on the Arab and international level.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and Marwan al-Qasim, minister of foreign affairs.

The Saudi minister left Amman this afternoon and was seen off by the foreign minister and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Amman.

AR-RA'Y CHIDES ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS' RESOLUTIONS

JN230947 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 23 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Resolutions of Protest", AR-RA'Y writes: In their final emergency meeting to discuss the massacre of the age committed by Israel against women, children and elderly in the Sabra and Shatila camps, the Arab foreign ministers added a list of new resolutions of protest and condemnation to the file of similar resolutions.

The results achieved by these ministers are so weak and formal that they arouse astonishment and amazement. They do not imply any practical measure. They are content with placing the legal and moral responsibility for what happened on the United States.

Although no one denies that the United States is responsible for the massacre, we should ask: What is the responsibility of the Arabs? Is it their responsibility to issue protests and condemnations or to take action that ensures the Arab masses and the world that the bloodshed of thousands of children, elderly and women has a price and will not go in vain.

No one knows why the Arab ministers decided not to cut oil supplies or withdraw Arab assets from foreign banks until the world succeeds in disarming Israel. Did they consider this extremist action and decide it would not be wise to involve themselves in such an action, or did they not deem it decent to go beyond protests and condemnations?

AR-RA'Y concludes: O Arabs! Was not the bloodshed in Sabra and Shatila enough to make you take real action, or does your ship need more bloodshed to set sail?

AMIN AL-JUMAYYIL SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT

NC230955 [Editorial Report] Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic in a live relay at 0845 GMT on 23 September begins carrying the proceedings of the constitutional oath-taking ceremony from the military academy in Al-Fayyadiyah. The announcer says several diplomats, officials, deputies and reporters are present. He reviews the list of former presidents and says that Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil will be the 14th president of Lebanon. He then notes that U.S. envoy Philip Habib has arrived with Ambassador Robert Dillon. The announcer continues by giving some biographical information on Al-Jumayyil.

At 0938 GMT the announcer reports that President-elect al-Jumayyil, accompanied by Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, enters the hall.

At 0940, Speaker al-As'ad opens the session by welcoming Al-Jumayyil. Al-As'ad says the mission the president will embark upon is a historical one for restoring Lebanon's sovereignty and building a democratic state, based on social justice and equal opportunities among the various factions. He says Lebanon's ordeal is the result of political exploitation. We are confident, he says, that obstacles and difficulties will be overcome and that the country will be built on a strong foundation. The country cannot depend on foreign aid if it is divided within. Al-As'ad adds that the Chamber of Deputies pledges to support Al-Jumayyil to bring about the national aspirations.

At 0955 GMT, Article 50 of the Constitution is read, and then Amin al-Jumayyil takes the constitutional oath. He receives a big applause, while a 21-gun salute is being fired.

At 0958 GMT, President al-Jumayyil begins to deliver his acceptance speech.

Immediately after Al-Jumayyil speaks, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan begins speaking at 1016 GMT.

After his speech, the minutes of the meeting are read and chamber procedures are paraphrased. The live relay ends at 1023 GMT.

Al-Jumayyil Acceptance Speech

NC231250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0958 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Speech by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil after taking the constitutional oath at the Military Academy hall in Al-Fayyadiyah -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, honorable deputes, oh Lebanese: From 23 August to 23 September 1 month was deducted from life and life summed up history. The age of Lebanese democracy and the history of the original nationalism are stronger than the ordeal and will survive through the ages. Our democracy lies deep in our entity and our noble origin lies in the dimension of our existence. This is reflected and embodied in the stand of this noble chamber. The Chamber of Deputies has confronted all challenges thanks to the determination of its members and to the initiative of its speaker. This portrays the real picture of the Lebanese will and the center of the national conscience which, throughout its courageous decisions and conscious activity, affirm that the integrity of the land, the people and the establishments is our destiny, for which there is no alternative and which cannot be dispensed with.

The unanimity shown by the chamber 2 days ago represents the Lebanese adherence to the unity of Lebanon and the determination to rescue it.

While taking over the trust and the question from another era -- the trust from the era of His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis whose term ends this morning, and the question from the era of the martyr President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, whose era did not have a chance to start -- I declare that the homeland and I must be fair to the former and loyal to the latter. President Sarkis has endured, persevered and held out and President-elect Bashir, my brother and companion, adhered to his dreams, struggled and was martyred. In his memory we must seek to realize his dreams and the hopes he had.

Oh Lebanese, I am assuming the Presidency while the homeland is in a state of suffering. Its unity is real in conscience and its reality is fragmentation and dispersion that is brought about by ambitions, whims and rancours and barriers are erected between its sons. The state is being brought into conflict by the interests of states and ministates. The establishments are disrupted, revenues are lacking and public utilities have been taken over.

Beirut, the capital divided into an eastern and western area, is warm with the wounds it is suffering from the effects of destruction. The Al-Jabal [the mountain district] is concerned about the disruption of relations between its villages and among its people. The north has been struck by the storm that swept Lebanon, distancing a dear part of the homeland from the other parts. We yearn for the north. The homeland is calling it to extricate itself from the whirlpool of tragedies and alienation and to restore cohesion among the sons of the one family in a spirit of forbearance and fraternity.

The Al-Biqa', which is the source of fertility and offerings in our good Lebanese land, has been turned into a field in which foreign forces are struggling, thus constituting a direct threat to it and to Lebanon. As for the south, it looks permanently to the homeland and to the state. It adheres to its Lebanese identity and its organic affiliation with the unified land. Lebanon, 10,452 square kilometers refuses to be split or mortgaged and insists on returning to itself and regaining itself.

Oh Lebanese, we are facing fateful challenges that must be confronted. I am determined to perform my duty fully in leading the march for salvation. I am from this Chamber of Deputies and the son of the noble people with whom I lived; I shared their suffering; we were colleagues in a cause. Therefore, I tell you that I am waging with you the struggle for salvation. I wager on the future, a better future for all Lebanese, in adversity and prosperity. I am well aware of the ambitions of the people and of the needs of the homeland. The homeland's primary need is the unity of its sons and their strong stand against all the dangers threatening them. National unity is the foundation of the homeland. The priority is Lebanon and absolute loyalty to it. We will not accept any dual loyalty. We all advocate unity. We accept no partnership in our homeland.

Oh Lebanese, I will not present the regime's program to you because I am now mainly concerned with stopping the cycle of violence and destruction in Lebanon. All the wars of others in Lebanon and at Lebanon's expense must end. The homeland's security and the safety of its citizens must be guaranteed. This can be achieved only through a strong, independent and sovereign state that will safeguard public freedoms and will seek the evacuation of all foreing armies from the homeland. It will have an army from all Lebanon and for all Lebanon to be deployed in all the territory of Lebanon. [applause] It will have an army capable of putting an end to any violation of sanctities or of the law.

Oh Lebanese, parallel to the army and in order to ensure stability in the state institutions, the Lebanese judiciary alone must reassume the power of judgment and sentencing. The sword of justice must shine over all heads and justice must prevail. [applause] The administration must again serve the citizen and facilitate his transactions. It must not wreck his nerves or waste his time or right. Therefore, only efficient, suitable and qualified personnel will be employed by the state, which will become an institution of dignity, sacrifice and public service.

Oh Lebanese, we must be worthy of Lebanon in order to regain it. We must return to it in order to recover it. We have had enough exile, emigration and displacement. Today, we must return en masse to Lebanon -- to the good and benevolent land and to the great renaissance. It is a day of reconciliation among ourselves and with others. It is a day of will and of unification of will. It is a day of decision and of unity of decision which lays down the foundations for national stability and consolidates the pillars of modern state in the social, economic, educational, development and construction spheres. We will have a date soon with these and other topics.

Oh Lebanese, we are determined to consolidate friendly and cordial relations with all the world, starting with those closest to us, our Arab brothers. Lebanon's affiliation with the Arab world is not a condition upon us, but a free option defined by its reality, its interests, its vanguard role and its membership in the Arab League. [applause] We also adhere to the UN Charter and to human rights. If Lebanon refuses to enter the game of axes, it insists on remaining among the states which adhere to freedom in the world and which adopt a democratic dialogue and denounce violence and terrorism and resist terrorism. [applause]

Mr Speaker, honorable deputies, in moving from my seat among you in this distinguished chamber to the post of president, nothing will change as far as I am concerned, except the extent of the responsibility. As I shouldered this responsibility when I was a deputy, I will shoulder it as president and I will fulfill all my pledges to the redeemed homeland.

Oh Lebanese, today we conclude our convenant with the future -- that the legitimate state and no other state shall be your state, that the army of this state and no other army shall be the real army of this state, that Lebanon shall be the land of peace for its sons and a messenger of peace in the area and the world and that Lebanon shall remain the meeting point of world civilizations and heavenly religions.

I pledge to you that Lebanon shall forever remain above the person of the president and that the president shall remain above struggles among parties and sects [applause] and loyal to the homeland's unity and interest, to the state's independence and sovereignty and to the citizen's right and dignity. This is because the oath I took is commensurate with my absolute adherence to the principles on which I have been brought up, which I have upheld and which I shall fulfill throughout my life. Long live Lebanon! [applause]

Al-Wazzan Address to President

NC231314 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1016 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Speech by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan at Chamber of Deputies session in Al-Fayyadiyah Military Academy -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency the president: I am searching for words with which to bypass the protocol in congratulations. Congratulatons come from felicitations. Where is felicitation among this wretched people who have been engulfed by misery for 8 years while searching for the path of salvation? I don't say congratulations but I say blessings. We bless your election. We also bless this mission of yours.

The blessings come from the people. When we say from the people, we say they are from the conscience, and when we say they are from the conscience, we say they are from God Almighty. We bless you because you have taken upon yourself the most noble and the most difficult task. You have assumed office, knowing the difficulties, tragedies, demands, as well as the plots, that exist in the homeland. We need constant work to extricate ourselves from all of this and to heal the wounds.

You took an oath, Mr President. This is not your oath alone. It is an oath by all of us to commit ourselves to what you have committed yourself to. Lebanon is calling all of us. It called you, oh honorable deputies, when you bypassed all considerations and unamiously agreed on this election. You did not elect a person or a president but you took part in a referendum in which you voted for Lebanon's unity and for its existence, consolidation and salvation. [applause] You expressed this with your election. We as a government have experienced, and still experience, this suffering. We have realized, sometimes with silent patience, that this homeland can exist only through the will of its sons -- above all by the unity of those who govern. We were eager for this. We worked with this inspiration. We hope this course will continue because only through this course can we all tread the difficult path, the path of salvation imposed on all of us.

Congratulations for all of us is postponed. We will deserve it only when we continue this unification, which you have begun, so that we may fulfill the aspirations of the people who have placed the trust in your hands. Let all of us work and let us rally around the president who has committed himself -- and he is sincere -- to be above parties and above sects. He is determined to be the president of the saviors and those who work for Lebanon. Long live Lebanon! [applause]

AL-WAZZAN SUBMITS RESIGNATION TO AL-JUMAYYIL

NC240909 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] At 0930 [0730 GMT] today His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil received Prime Minister Shaifq al-Wazzan, who submitted his letter of resignation. [Clandestine] Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon at 2045 GMT on 23 September says [Former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam announced in a television interview tonight that he is not a candidate to head the next government. He said he will not head any government]

KARAMI HOPES AL-JUMAYYIL WILL KEEP HIS WORD

NC231704 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1530 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] [Former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today chaired a meeting of the Higher Coordination Committee in the north. The meeting was attended by acting governor of northern Lebanon, 'Abd al-'Aziz Abu Haydar, and commander of the security forces in the north, Brig Gen Yusuf Sallum. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the security situation in the north in general and in Tripoli in particular.

Commenting on the constitutional oath speech which Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil delivered today, Karami said:

[Begin recording] A regime has ended. We hope after its demise that things will get better, conditions will improve, the gloom will end and this dark cloud will pass. We hope the Lebanese will achieve their hopes and wishes.

We do not worship individuals so that we can express opposition and support on this basis. We base our positions on deeds and accomplishments. Therefore, we have viewed the consensus in the election of the president of the republic, Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, as an opportunity for work. On this basis, we hope he will be able to achieve what was contained in the constitutional oath speech.

It is impossible to judge the new regime now as it is just starting. We sincerely pray to God that the hopes pinned on it will be achieved.

We are prepared to extend our hands to every hand extended to us in order to restore Lebanon's unity and to help establish a fair and capable legal authority. We shall continue to advocate national accord, the withdrawal of the Israeli enemy and the rejection of a peace treaty with it. We support an honest, competent and capable administration. We also support fair judiciary and a balanced army.

May God realize our hopes and open the way to free and democratic action in love and true brotherhood, removed from violence and convulsion and from parties and militias. In this way, we can establish a unified, sovereign, Arab and independent Lebanon. [end recording]

JUNBLATT CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT AL-JUMAYYIL

NC231915 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has received a telephone call from Walid Junblatt, who is now in Paris. Junblatt congratulated President al-Jumayyil and wished him success in his task.

AL-WAZZAN NOTES U.S. SUPPORT FOR LEBANON

NC232150 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2045 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said in the television program "Behind the News" that the difficult circumstances through which the country is passing demands continuous action and work, and this must be done by the next government.

Al-Wazzan added that the U.S. Government has always been with Lebanon, assisting it to get out of the ordeal by bringing about the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

AL-JUMAYYIL TO COMMAND MULTINATIONAL FORCES

NC240639 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Since assuming his constitutional authority yesterday, the president of the republic has begun his working meetings. He has held two meetings: the first with the U.S. envoy, Ambassador Philip Habib, and the ambassadors of Italy and France; the second with former President Ilyas Sarkis.

It has been learned that President al-Jumayyil informed the three ambassadors that the multinational force will be under the command of the president of the Lebanese Republic, and that in order for this to be carried out, he will set up an operations room at the Presidential Palace. Senior officers representing the three sides as well as Lebanese officers will participate.

FIRST FRENCH DETACHMENT ARRIVES IN BEIRUT

OW240458 Hong Kong AFP in English 0450 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, Sept. 24 (AFP) -- The first French detachment of the multi-national buffer force arrived at the port here at 6:10 a.m. today.

Israeli soldiers were still occupying the port. French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry talked with an Israeli commander to avoid any incident. The ambassador asked him to regroup his soldiers west of pier five and said the French would land to the east of it.

About 350 French soldiers were aboard the ship l'Argens with light vehicles.

Some 20 Israeli soldiers approached the ship to help the French come ashore. The Israelis were armed but were without helmets.

An Israeli medical unit was still in the port area with two M-113 armored vehicles, two half-track trucks and several jeeps.

BEIRUT TO BE DECLARED UNIFIED, DEMILITARIZED

NC240700 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The first step the new regime will take is to declare greater Beirut unified and demilitarized so that there will be no further talk about west Beirut and an east Beirut but Beirut, the Lebanese capital of a single and unified country with its territory, people, institutions and potentials.

MILITARY JUDICIARY INVESTIGATING BEIRUT MASSACRE

NC240729 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The military judiciary has taken charge of [investigating] the massacre which occurred in the Shatila and Sabra camps about a week ago in which hundreds of people were killed.

Military Public Prosecutor Shaykh As'ad Jirmanus and a number of army officers this morning proceeded to the two camps and carried out an on-site examination. They asked to hear testimonies by witnesses and requested a list of the victims as well as medical reports defining the injuries of each victim. Judiciary sources have pointed out that President Amin al-Jumayyil has requested that the investigations continue to the end and that the results be announced after accurate information has been provided about the implications of the massacre and its perpetrators.

ISRAELI SOLDIERS TRY TO ENTER JUNBLATT'S HOUSE

NC231400 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, Sep 23 (AFP) -- Israeli soldiers tried to enter the home of Lebanese leftist leader and Druze community chief Walid Junblatt in west Beirut today but were driven off by a crowd, his guards said.

About 50 Isareli soldiers drove up to Mr Junblatt's doorstep aboard jeeps today but withdrew an hour later after Druze inhabitants of the neighborhood gathered around dancing and shouting, the guards said.

The Israelis, however, did not try to use force in their break-in attempt.

Mr. Junblatt, one of the few Moslem leaders to withhold support from Lebanon's new president, Amin al-Jumayyil, left the country several weeks ago.

SITUATION TENSE FOLLOWING CLASHES IN BEIRUT

NC232132 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2045 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The security situation in west Beirut has become tense following clashes which took place with various types of automatic and light weapons in the Karakul ad-Duruz area between members of Al-Murabitun and others whose identity has not yet become clear.

Meanwhile, a brief intermittent exchange of automatic weapons' fire took place today in the Corniche al-Mazra'ah area following an attempt to infiltrate toward the Israeli positions.

We learned some time ago that flares have continued to light the sky over west Beirut, particularly the area south of Al-Basta and al-Musaytibah to uncover the infiltration attempts toward the Israeli positions.

About 30 minutes ago, firemen extinguished a big fire which broke out in the Al-Bustan building, where the headquarters of the Syrian nationalists [the Syrian Social Nationalist Party] is located near the Bristol Hotel. Military experts arrived there a short while ago to inspect an arms cache in the building which reportedly contains a large quantity of ammunition.

BODIES OF 3 ISRAELI SOLDIERS FOUND IN BEIRUT

NC240933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] With regard to the Israeli military presence in the western area [of Beirut], Israel has continued to thin out its vehicles in their areas of deployment. Security sources have stated that the Israeli forces have lifted the siege of Burj Abu Haydar and have evacuated the area after they found the bodies of the three soldiers who had been regarded as missing. These forces also found the metal tags which the Israeli soldiers had around their necks and which bore their names and military identity. The three soldiers were hit by a projectile which mutilated their bodies.

The Israelis have withdrawn from the vicinity of the school in Zuqaq al-Balat and their vehicles have gathered in Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' preparatory to moving south. It has been observed that the Israeli forces have maintained their presence outside the PLO headquarters in Corniche al-Mazra'ah, at Cinema Concord in Verdun Street, at Bustrus pharmacy, on Ar-Rashidin Street near channel seven in Tallat al-Khayyat, at the headquarters of the Arab Socialist Union in Al-Musaytibah and in he Qadmus Hotel on the beach.

MARONITE PATRIACH WARNS OF ISRAELI PLOT

NC230820 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Sep 82

[text] Sources close to Bkirki have said that during the meeting the Maronite Bishops Council held in Bkirki last Monday [20 September], the contacts of some Christians with Israel were discussed. The Maronite patriarch has, however, decisively put an end to these discussions by saying: The Maronites who have refused to deal with Israel have demonstrated their political maturity more than the others, as well as a foreknowledge that Israel wants nothing but the annihilation of the Christians.

FATAH SETS UP AL-BIQA' HEADQUARTER, OPERATIONS

NC221212 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The following report has been received from Al-Biqa': In the township of (Jlana), the Fatah organization has turned the Star building into a Fatah operations room.

In the township of Ta'lbaya, the organization was converted the building housing the municipality into a headquarters for its leaders.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR GOES HOME FOR CONSULTATIONS

NC221318 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov left Beirut today for Moscow for consultations and for a holiday.

KHADDAM LEAVES FOR NEW YORK 23 SEPTEMBER

JN231923 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Damascus for New York at noon today to attend part of the UN General Assembly session and to deliver a speech on behalf of Syria.

PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM TO VISIT CSSR IN SEPTEMBER

JN231835 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] At the invitation of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm will pay an official visit to the friendly CSSR at the end of September.

The prime minister will be accompanied by an official government delegation compromising several ministers and experts. The visit will take place within the framework of the development of economic and political relations between the two friendly countries.

PALESTINE BROADCAST PRAISES VATICAN'S STAND

JN232152 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1635 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Under the headline "Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] in the Vatican," AT-TALA'I says: No leader, statesman, ruler or country in the world, even those who are Israel's friends and allies, even those who finance and arm Israel, have escaped from Israel's wrath and the abuses of Begin. Israel and Begin cursed and defamed Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Israel and Begin also cursed French President Francois Mitterrand, former U.S. President Carter and President Reagan. The surprising thing is that those who have been slandered by Israel and Begin have responded either in a mild and moderate manner or not at all. Some of those who were cursed justified their stands by citing their fear for their positions and their political future. They also justified their silence by implicitly claiming that Israel is carrying out their objectives in the Middle East. Therefore, Israel has the right to slander them. Israel villified all these people without having to fear the consequences until it attacked the Vatican and His Holiness the Pope because he had received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Ungrateful Israel has forgotten all the favors of the Vatican and the Catholic Church. Israel has forgotten the role of the church in saving thousands of Jews during World War II. Israel has forgotten the famous document issued by the Vatican exonerating Jews from responsibility for shedding the blood of Christ. Israel has forgotten, too, that the Vatican was tolerant when it persecuted Palestinian Christians and forced them to emigrate.

Israel forgot all this when it attacked the Vatican. This is not the first time that Israel has slandered the Vatican. Before Begin, Golda Meir attacked His Holiness the Pope, who agreed to receive her despite the fact that the Vatican does not recognize Israel. Golda Meir came out of the meeting to say that she had stared at him but he did not dare to look her straight in the eyes. This took place in 1973.

This time, however, Israel did not escape from the consequences of its slander. It received a blow from a party whom it expected to be amicable. The Vatican proved that St Peter's pigeons can turn into vultures that will prey on the Israeli bats. The Vatican's reply was not only vehement and violent but also unusual, because the Vatican and His Holiness the Pope usually do not react to attacks.

This time they broke the rule and taught Israel a lesson. The statement issued by the Vatican said that Israel is distorting the facts. The fact that the Vatican protected the Jews in one of the most critical stages in history. The Vatican stressed that it rejects Begin's slander and his uncourteous treatment of His Holiness of the Pope.

The clarify and virulence of the Vatican's reply makes us say that it was a masterpiece of political liberature in which facts, beauty and courteous sarcasm merged in a style that reminds us of that used by French authors from the time of Montainge and La Rochefoucauld to the time of Jean Paul Sartre and Andre Malraux.

Even the mild-tempered Vatican, when necessary, can stand up to highwaymen and criminals 'such as Begin, who exterminate mankind. This is the new element in the Vatican's reply.

It has been reported that during World War II, the commanders of the Allied forces wrote down the names of countries that supported the Allies against Hitler's Germany. Those commanders used to say: This or that country supports us, and we also have the Vatican and His Holiness the Pope supporting us. One of these commanders commented sarcastically: O, yes, how many military divisions does he have? If we may be allowed to reply to this question, we may say that His Holiness the Pope does not have even one military division at the present time. However, the fact that he has no army, he has an enormous moral influence that can cut Begin and Israel down to size and morally can transform Israel into a handful of sand.

SUPREME COURT HEAD ASKED TO LEAD INVESTIGATION

Cabinet Adopts Begin Proposal

TA241159 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1054 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The special Cabinet meeting ended a few minutes ago. We are now going over to our political correspondent Gad Becker at the prime minister's office:

[Becker] The Cabinet adopted Prime Minister Begin's proposal on the way to investigate and examine the events surrounding the massacre perpetrated by the Phalange in west Beirut. Justice Minister Moshe Nisim is on his way to Supreme Court President Justice Kahan to transmit to him the government's request that he head this investigation and examination. The Cabinet also authorized Kahan, to whom it is officially and personally appealing, to appoint, as he deems appropriate, another person or two to help him with the investigation.

The Cabinet adopted the prime minister's proposal without reservations. The meeting was rather short, less than an hour. As said, the examination will be conducted by the Supreme Court president.

Ministers who left the meeting -- Minister Zvulun Hammer, Minister David Levi and Minister Ben-Porat -- all expressed content over this decision. In their opinion, the investigation will be independent. This is the Supreme Court president. Nobody can suspect him of any -- political or other -- bias; therefore, his conclusions should be acceptable to all.

It should be noted here that we are not talking about the opening of an investigation according to the law on investigatory committees. The difference is that Justice Kahan's investigatory team will not be able to compel witnesses, by law, to appear before him or to give testimonies under oath, but except for this difference, there is in fact no other difference.

In other words, an investigation will be conducted of the affair of the murder committed by the Phalange in Beirut. The examination will be conducted by the Supreme Court president and he can appoint additional persons.

One last point: The Cabinet did not precisely determine the areas of investigation; on which the investigatory team will have to focus. It is possible that the consideration on this matter will be decided jointly by the Cabinet's representatives and the investigatory team's representatives.

Burg Comments

TA241228 Tel Aviv IDF in Hebrew 1154 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Interview with NRP Minister Yosef Burg by political correspondent Gad Becker at the prime minister's office following the special Cabinet meeting on 24 September -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Burg, what in fact is under investigation; what should be the focus of the investigation authorized by the Cabinet?

[Answer] Following Yom Kippur, the Cabinet will surely meet and also discuss the scope and nature of the issues that can be examined.

[Question] Dr Burg, in light of the decision made today, in your opinion, was the struggle waged by some members of your faction on this issue proper?

[Answer] I believe, after all, that the Cabinet's decision that a debate be held on the ways of examination satisfied me. I also said that what the prime minister told us on Wednesday also satisfied me. He asked for time, up to 3 weeks, but did not undertake not to shorten this period of time. [sentence as heard] Therefore, after he spoke yesterday with the people, he thought it was necessary to consult before making a proposal; he made a proposal this morning and it is good that he did so.

Levi Comments

TA241149 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister David Levi by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer at the prime minister's office following special Cabinet meeting on 24 September -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, are you satisfied with the cabinet's decision?

[Answer] I am satisfied first with the personality involved. I think that the choice is a good one and removes any fear of suspicion. The very selection of the Supreme Court president, a man of his status, of his personality, is a decisive answer to public demands. The Cabinet decision also authorizes the Supreme Court president to decide on additional persons -- he will appoint them freely -- and thus he will have a team which, from the point of its status, recitude and objectivity, will remove any suspicion. There is no doubt that in recent days the feeling created was that the government did not want to examine the matter. The government said it would examine the subject right from the start. The government was not even given time to discuss and decide what it is empowered to decide. Everything created around this gave the impression that the Cabinet had something to hide, that it wanted to whitewash things or let them go unexamined. Today's decision is an answer to that question troubling all of us.

[Question] Mr Levi, why then is the government not making another move and opting for a national inquiry commission?

[Answer] One can argue this issue. If you appeal to the Supreme Court president and he is the one to appoint the team of jurists this then contains the answer. However, if we suggest a national inquiry commission -- one may also suggest a parliamentary inquiry commission as this, too, exists by law after all -- so what? People get locked on something. Would a parliamentary inquiry commission be alright? This would be a wrestling match among politicians. Then it could also be said that the coalition, in the majority it mustered in the Knesset, whitewashed the issue and skipped the important points. I don't think there is anyone in the country who will doubt the status, honesty and firmness of the Supreme Court president. I believe that in our decision today we are giving an answer to something troubling every citizen in Israel.

[Question] Sir, are you aware of the possibility that the political system will be shaken by this investigation and its results?

[Answer] I do not want to be a prophet on this matter. The vary readiness to examine represents the desire to check on things, be at peace with ourselves and give an answer to the people for points that, in the heart of the argument, blurred the main points. It is not only the opposition, but every citizen, including the Cabinet members, who want, desire and are firmly interested in finding out exactly what happened. I believe that the examination will indeed provide an authoritative answer.

Opposition to Proposal

TA241256 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The Peace Now movement and the Shinuy faction have called on Justice Kahan not to take upon himself the task of investigating the events in Beirut. The new student union at Hebrew University in Jerusalem has also issued a similar call.

Peace Now movement believes that the Supreme Court justice will not be able to accept this mission because the court has yet to discuss two appeals to set up a state commission of inquiry. Peace Now members continue to maintain a protest guard near the prime minister's residence in Jerusalem, demanding that the government submit its resignation. Fierce arguments break out between them and passersby.

Kahan Rejects Cabinet Request

TA241306 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Supreme Court Justice Kahan has decided for the time being not to contemplate the Cabinet's request to investigate the massacre affair in Beirut. Justice Yitzhaq Kahan told Justice Minister Moshe Nisim at noon that two appeals to issue an order nisi for the establishment of a state commission of inquiry have been submitted to the High Court of Justice. Therefore, for the time being he regards the issue as being subjudice and he will not deal with the request until the debates on the appeals are over.

Our correspondent Ehud Klausner reports that the justice minister will convey Justice Kahana's reply to the Cabinet session next Tuesday and a decision will then be made about the next moves.

SHARON SAYS ISRAEL MUST CLOSE RANKS, UNITE

TA231902 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1840 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Rehovot, 23 Sep (ITIM) -- At the annual ceremony in memory of fallen paratroopers held this afternoon, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, who was greeted by both applause and derogatory calls, said that Israel is now struggling for its existence and that, "We are still sitting on a powderkeg."

He added that the struggle for Israel's existence is not only military but also a struggle for the state's moral image. "Therefore, the attempt made these days to harm Israel is aimed, among other things, at creating the conditions that will make it possible to impose political solutions which are unacceptable to us and which would endanger our existence," the minister noted.

He emphasized that there are those who seek to harm Israel by holding it responsible for things it did not do. "Nobody is denying the fact that our hands were not involved in the events that took place," he stated. He pointed out that in the face of the hatred and enmity surrounding us we must courageously close ranks and raise ourselves above the internal argument and put up a united front toward the outside.

Sharon promised the bereaved families that, "If we erred, if we miscalculated, we will not conceal anything; the issue will be investigated through and through." The defense minister added that Israel is currently at a turning point in the life of the nation which will lead us to better days and chances for peace in this region.

DEFENSE MINISTER DEMANDS OPPOSITION PROBE

TA241329 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The defense minister says that now that the Cabinet has agreed to investigate the affair of the massacre in Sabra and Shatila, he demands that the opposition agree that its role in the Tall az-Za'tar affair be investigated. In a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Sharon demanded [darsh] that MK's Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin apologize for saying that he was lying.

As for the massacre in Beirut, the defense minister said he agrees to the establishment of an inquiry commission or any other forum determined by the prime minister and added that that had been his position from the beginning.

PERES COMMENTS ON BEIRUT MASSACRE AFTERMATH

LD231206 Paris Domestic Service in French 0545 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Interview with Shim'on Peres, Labor Party chairman, by correspondents Arlette Chabot and Christian Billmann in Jerusalem -- live]

[Text] [Arlette Chabot] Good day, Mr Shim'on Peres. You are the leader of the Labor opposition in Israel. You are, of course, in Jerusalem this morning, together with Christian Billmann. The first question I would like to ask you is the following: Yesterday, you asked for Menahem Begin's resignation; you did not obtain it; the Israeli Knesset gave him a vote of confidence. Do you consider that, in a way, you have failed?

[Peres] No, I would not say that that was the aim of the gathering; the real aim of that gathering was, if you like, to make an appeal to the nation.

[Billmann] For you, was General Sharon's admission from the Knesset rostrum, the fact that he knew what was going on, does that constitute a mistake or would you go further, do you think that it constitutes a crime?

[Answer] I would call it a mistake. I do not think that anyone among us who was ready [words indistinct] a crime like that. We are clearly speaking about a mistake and that is all.

[Chabot] Mr Peres, one has the impression today, perhaps for the first time, that the Israelis, Israeli public opinion is going through a crisis of conscience. In your opinion, is that a good of a bad thing?

[Answer] I think it is a good thing if there is moral consideration in Israel; the problem is really an ethical problem, a problem of a moral nature and it is for that reason that the debate was grave and serious.

[Billmann] You have called for a mass demonstration in Tel Aviv on Saturday. That is quite a rare thing in Israel, I believe. What exactly are you expecting from the demonstration?

[Answer] It will be a demonstration to express our profound shock, our sincere regret for the innocent victims who lost their lives in the camp. For us, an Arab child, a Jewish child or a Lebanese child are all the same. Life is life and the life of everyone must be respected.

[Chabot] Today national unity seems to be shattered and it is the first time that Israel, engaged as it is in a conflict, has seen its national unity shattered. Begin indeed reproaches you for this state of affairs.

[Answer] National unity in Israel is based on freedom, on democracy. Thus, during the war, during threats, we remain a completely free people. In my opinion, freedom is a strength and not a weakness.

[Billmann] In the international press in general, there has not been much detail. In the end, it is Israel much more than the Begin government which has been called into question over this Beirut massacre affair. What do you think of these reactions abroad?

[Answer] I do not think it is an accurate reaction. When making judgments, one just know all the details; one must consider the importance of each sector. I do not accept the generalization and the accusation which are not founded on a clear and responsible investigation.

[Chabot] Yesterday the Israeli Government announced the departure, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Beirut. This will be completed, no doubt, by Sunday. Well, are you satisfied with this decision?

[Answer] I am happy because we have been continually asking for an immediate departure from Beirut. We were happy. The Israeli military penetration of Beirut was, we think, a mistake and if the mistakes are corrected, I am happy.

[Billmann] It was a mistake with a heavy price all the same.

[Answer] Yes, I agree.

[Billmann] What do you think of the arrival today of the international force, and of the French contingent in particular, in Beirut?

[Answer] I supported it. I proposed it immediately after the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil. I thought that the best way to control the situation in Beirut [words indistinct] the Lebanese Army was a multinational force.

[Chabot] Indeed, Mr Peres. Amin al-Jumayyil comes to power today; he takes up office officially. He may no doubt forge unity around him. Anyway, that is what is hoped. [sentence indistinct] Does Amin al-Jumayyil's coming to power worry you?

[Answer] First, I hope that he will be a true president for the Lebanese, for all of Lebanon, for all the Lebanese. That is the first consideration. It was not Israel who appointed the president in Beirut. But all the same, I think that it is in the interest of the Lebanese and Israelis to achieve peace. In my opinion, the time for war has passed. We must leave Lebanon and live as good neighbors without any mutual threats.

[Chabot] Thank you, Mr Peres.

THOUSANDS MARCH FOR GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION

TA231738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] A few thousand members of the Peace Now movement marched this afternoon on King George Avenue in Jerusalem in a demonstration against the Beirut massacre.

They called for the establishment of an inquiry commission and called on the government to resign. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz notes that passersby tried to interfere with the demonstration.

A few scores of Kibbutz members, Peace Now members as well, demonstrated in front of the defense minister's ranch in the Negev. A police force was dispatched there and ordered the demonstrators to leave the area. The demonstrators claimed they are on private grounds belonging to Kibbutz Oror. The police force commander ordered his forces to detain some of the demonstrators and the police tore up the placards the demonstrators had brought. Our correspondent Yaron Enosh reported that some of the demonstrators are still at the ranch at this moment.

SHARON STATEMENTS SAID TO CONTRADICT EYTAN

TA231146 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by defense affairs correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon's account yesterday in the Knesset of events regarding the Beirut massacres has left many unanswered questions and contains several contradictions.

The defence minister said in his opening statement that the Phalange forces entered the Shatila camp from the south and the west on the night of September 16-17 and that their "action was stopped by the IDF on Friday, September 17, in the afternoon."

In contrast, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf [Lt Gen] Refa'el Eytan said in a television interview Saturday that the Phalangists had entered from the east, where Israeli forces were not deployed, and that the Israel Defence Forces had not the slightest inkling of what was going on until Saturday morning.

Sharon told the Knesset that the entry of the Phalangists into the camps was decided upon at a meeting between the IDF and the Phalangists, on Thursday, September 16, at which the IDF also agreed to provide illumination from mortars and aircraft. Eytan, however, stated that the Phalangists had entered the camps without the prior knowledge -- and certainly without the approval -- of the IDF.

Sharon did not explain to the Knesset why it was decided to allow the Phalangists to enter the camps despite intelligence reports that a massacre of Palestinians there was inevitable, nor did he explain why the IDF did nothing from Friday afternoon until Saturday afternoon, despite the fact that -- by Sharon's own admission -- "rumours" had already reached the IDF by Friday about what was happening in the camps.

POST: SENIOR COMMAND KNEW OF KILLINGS THURSDAY

TA240549 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by defense affairs correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] The senior command of the IDF knew on Thursday night that civilians were being killed by Phalange troops in the Shatila refugee camp.

According to information which has reached and been verified by THE JERUSALEM POST, a report from the Phalange commander in Shatila sent to the IDF commander in Beirut at 11 pm Thursday stated that "until now 300 civilians and terrorists have been killed."

The report was immediately transmitted to IDF headquarters, where it was circulated among more than 20 appropriate officers and offices. Usually copies of messages of this nature reach the bureau of the defence minister, and certainly the bureau of the chief of staff.

The message stated explicitly that civilians were being killed and was attributed to a report made to the IDF command in Beirut by the Phalange commander heading the "mopping up" operation in Shatila.

The message did not specify how many terrorists or how many civilians had been killed.

This new information comes in direct contradiction to Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon's statement in the Knesset on Wednesday that on Friday at 11 am, 12 hours after the message reached IDF headquarters, there were only "suspicions" that civilians were being killed by Phalange troops, and total contradicts a public statement by Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf [Lt Gen] Refa'el Eytan on Saturday that the IDF had no knowledge until Saturday morning of what was going on in Shatila.

The fact that the Phalange commander in Shatila reported to the IDF command also points to the close contacts between the IDF and the Phalangists sent into the camps with IDF sanction and cooperation (the IDF, by Sharon's admission, supplied aerial and mortar illumination) and indicates a flow of information from the Phalange units in the camps to the IDF command.

It was not until Saturday morning, almost 36 hours after the first report of civilian killings reached the IDF command, that any action was taken by the IDF to end the slaughter, even though a demand for the cessation of Phalange activities was formally made on Friday afternoon. (On Friday morning, Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori reported to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that a massacre was taking place at Shatila. Shamir has subsequently said that he checked but found no truth to the rumours).

The existence of the IDF message which was very widely distributed was not mentioned by Sharon in his address to the Knesset on Wednesday. He said that rumours began to filter out of the camps on Friday.

IDF SOLDIERS REPORTED MASSACRE ON THURSDAY

TA231401 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Sep 82

[Report by Mikha'el Gerti]

[Text] "It was possible to stop the massacre in Shatila even on Thursday had they acted on what I reported to my commander." These remarks were made on Tuesday night by two soldiers from a select IDF unit to a HA'ARETZ correspondent during a visit to the battalion's headquarters not far from the Shatila camp.

In one of the talks, which began at the soldiers' initiative after they approach a HA'ARETZ correspondent and the paper's photographer 'Uzi Qeren, the soldier described the events as they occurred in the position in which he was stationed near the Shatila camp. He said that even on Thursday evening, as darkness fell, Palestinian women from Shatila arrived at the post and hysterically told them that the Phalangists were shooting their children and putting the men on trucks. "I reported this to my commander, but all he said was: 'It is okay, do not worry.'

"My order was to tell the women to go back home, but many women, and families as well, ran away from the camps to the north," the soldier said. He said he again reported this but was again given the same answer: "It is okay."

An officer belonging to the same unit responded to a HA'ARETZ question by saying that, as far as he knows, there were reports of stories by women coming to the IDF posts around the camps, but everybody was sure it was just hysterics. Despite that, he said, a small force went after dark in the direction of the Sabra camp and, after seeing no sign of a massacre, left after a short time.

The soldier's comments match the story of a women refugee from the Shatila camp who told HA'ARETZ that on Thursday, at 1700, she ran north with her family, but her husband returned at 1745 in order to bring milk for the children and was murdered near his house.

Soldiers from the Lebanse Army Medical Corps who were busy removing the bodies from Shatila camp also confirmed that, according to the survivors, they approached the IDF soldiers in posts west and north of the refugee camp on Thursday evening and told them a massacre was taking place.

The International Red Cross [IRC] representatives in Shatila pointed to a high-rise building about 200 meters southwest of the camp on whose roof it was easy to see the IDF observation post. The IRC men and the Lebanese Army soldiers repeated the question a few times, each time pointing at the building from a different place where bodies were found -- "Can someone believe that from there they could not see what is happening here? It is right under the Israelis' noses."

EYTAN-PHALANGIST COMMANDER CONFERRED 16 SEP

TA240923 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Sep pp 1, 11

[Report by military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Excerpts] Pursuant to the MA'ARIV investigation on the Beirut massacre, the following details have been learned and revealed:

-- On Thursday night at 2310, a few hours after the Phalangists entered the Shatila camp, a forward command post of the Northern Command transmitted a report that "300 civilians and terrorists" had already been eliminated. This report was passed on through intelligence channels, not through operational channels, and was not forwarded to the chief of staff.

-- The defense minister on Friday night received a telephone report based on reports by soldiers who were close to the Shatila camp. They claimed that the Phalangists shot children and civilians. That report had earlier been transmitted to a senior commander in the sector.

The report, disseminated through intelligence channels on Thursday night, was forwarded to officers in the Intelligence Branch. This report was based on statements made by the Phalangist commander in Shatila, which were transmitted to the Northern Command's post. This report indicated what was happening in Shatila.

One can safely assume that the report was also delivered to Intelligence Chief Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi. On Friday morning officers from the Intelligence Corps transmitted this report to all the responsible figures in the General Staff. The chief of staff's office did not get this report. The IDF spokesman, who was asked about the intelligence reports, said he did not know about it.

Soldiers manning observation posts close to the Shatila camp said on Friday night that Phalangist soldiers were shooting at children and civilians. As we said, this was transmitted to a senior commander, and by telephone to the defense minister.

Early Friday morning, when the impression was formed that the Christians were harming civilians, the commander of the Northern Command, Maj Gen Amir Drori, instructed the Phalangist liaison officer to stop the shooting and remove his men from the camp.

Following a conversation between the general and the chief of staff, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan reached the area. At 1600 he conferred with the Phalangist commanders. It was agreed that the Phalangists would leave the refugee camps by Saturday morning.

According to one account, the massacre continued in the camp also on Friday night.

It is not yet clear why and how the report transmitted through intelligence figures failed to be transmitted to the other IDF senior figures. On Friday afternoon, Intelligence Chief Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi met with the defense minister and with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. All three participated in the meeting with U.S. envoy Morris Draper.

Even earlier, Minister Mordekhay Tzipori informed Minister Shamir about the carnage at Shatila. It is not known whether the report from the field had reached the intelligence chief; and if it did, whether he made use of it and transmitted it to his superiors, among whom are the defense minister, whom he met.

According to eyewitness reports by senior officers who were in the area not far from the refugee camp, they did not get the impression on Friday that a massacre was being conducted in Shatila.

It further transpires that the IDF soldiers in nearby positions noticed signs of slaughter and shooting at civilians. This later created amazement and bad feelings among the soldiers. According to testimony from the field, only on Saturday morning did the IDF commanders comprehend that a massacre had taken place in the camp.

MA'ARIV DETAILS EVENTS IN BEIRUT FROM 14 SEP

TA221247 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] "Iron mind" reads the large black letters on the operation map describing the IDF moves in west Beirut. It hangs in the defense minister's office. A rundown of the events that have taken place in west Beirut from the time President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil was murdered until the moment on Sunday morning when the Lebanese Army soldiers reached the scene of slaughter at Shatila indicates that that mind did not examine all aspects of military activity and that it was the iron hand that brought upon Israel one of the most traumatic incidents in its history.

Last Tuesday at 1600 there was an explosion in the Phalangist political headquarters in the Al-Ashrafiyah area of Beirut. The three-storied building was severely damaged. Lebanon's president-elect, Bashir al-Jumayyil, aged 34, died.

The "high echelons" in Israel felt saddened and gloomy. The man upon whom Israel had placed many hopes was no more. Preliminary deliberations took place. The trend that emerged was that the vacuum that had been created must be quickly filled. West Beirut should not be left without an IDF presence. The need to act quickly and with determination was felt.

"The decision adopted after midnight on Tuesday can be regarded as one of the most important made in the course of the war in Lebanon.

"It is now clear that Beirut can no longer serve as a center for terrorist reorganization. The terrorists left large quantities of arms and command elements in Beirut," Arik Sharon said in an interview.

In consultations between Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, it was decided to instruct the IDF to move into west Beirut in the quickest way possible. The political echelon maintained that it was necessary to take control over the vital areas fast, seize main intersections, capture terrorists and uncover the remaining arms caches. The decision also said that entry into the refugee camps should be avoided. Sabra, Shatila and Al-Fakihani remained outside the range of the operation. A new map was spread out in the defense minister's office, reading "Iron mind" and detailing some IDF moves in the city.

Israel knew that between 2,000 and 2,500 terrorists were left in Beirut. It was known that some of them were transferred to the leftist units, namely, Al-Murabitun.

A short while after the senior political level made the decision, the go-ahead was given to the IDF. The paratroop units organized in their deployment areas. At 0400 they began their swift movement on the axes marked on the maps. One force moved along the coastal road up to the central Corniche Al-Mazra'ah road which divides the city. Another force moved along the central axis on the road not far from the Shatila and Sabra refugee camps to the east, and the third force began moving along the road west of Shatila. That force encountered terrorists, a battle ensued and one IDF soldier was killed. It was decided to alter the original plan. The force did not take over the road west of the refugee camp, and instead moved to the eastern axis not far from the stadium, on its way to Corniche al-Mazra'ah.

The intelligence reports laid on the desk of the chief of staff, the defense minister and the prime minister stated that the refugees left in the camps could be vulnerable and exposed to elements that have harbored hostility toward them for years. The assessment was that Phalangist units could enter west Beirut and continue their historical blood purge against the Phalestinians.

The intelligence foresaw things. Its evaluations were also founded on the experience accrued throughout the 3-month stay in Lebanon, but it seems the decisionmakers did not receive the intelligence assessments.

In the course of Wednesday, additional forces were funneled into Beirut. Golani units were rushed by helicopter to the airport, tanks from the unit previously commanded by Eli Geva' also reached the city, and the IDF employed a pincer movement strategy. Another force entered from the north around the port area, moving southward. On the first day of the takeover of Beirut, the IDF suffered two dead and 43 injured.

"Never has such an important decision been made so fast, and never has the IDF been ordered to carry out instructions at such speed. If we did not operate during those very hours, if we had been late by a couple of hours, a disaster would have befallen Israel," Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan said.

As the forces were moving toward their objectives, contacts with the Lebanese Army's deputy chief of staff continued. Commander of the Northern Command Amir Drori, and his aides, wanted Lebanese Army units to enter the refugee camp areas, and indeed Lebanese Army units did enter the Burj al-Barajinah refugee camp and took hold of the area. But, after the president-elect was killed, they seemed to have been stricken with shock. The Lebanese regime, and primarily Prime Minister Shafiz al-Wazzan, turned down any possibility that the Lebanese Army would operate in the various areas of Beirut. The IDF entered the city, and the Lebanese Army remained outside.

On Wednesday, Beirut was sealed off to reporters, but many foreign journalists were provided with an IDF escort and moved in with the forces. The idea was for the foreign correspondents in Beirut to get an impression of the way the IDF operates, that they should have the opportunity to report to the world that Israel was not harming civilians and that the operations in the area were intended to prevent chaos in Beirut. It was believed that the lessons drawn from the "Peace for Galilee" Operation were learned, at least in this narrow sector of information, and great importance was ascribed to the expected world media reports.

On Thursday, the forces continued to base their hold on west Beirut. In one of the northern neighborhoods an IDF tank turned over, and was hit by terrorist fire. Its three crew members were first declared missing and only one of them managed to extract himself from the tank, injured. Later the bodies were identified and the names of the victims were released. The control-taking process was completed in the evening.

Lebanese Army units remained in their camps outside west Beirut that day, the attempts to persuade them to enter the refugee camps were unsuccessful. U.S. envoy Morris Draper supported the Lebanese prime minister, who refrained from cooperating with the IDF. In so doing, he constituted a sort of buffer between the IDF representatives and those of the Lebanese Army.

Only upon learning that the Lebanese Army soldiers refused to enter the refugee camps was it decided to make possible the activity of the "Lebanese Forces" known as the "Phalangists," or, as the Lebanese call them, "Kata'ib."

On Thursday, conversations were held between IDF and Phalangist officers: coordination was discussed; objectives were defined and the refugee camps into which the Phalangists would enter were marked. It was made clear that they would have to carry out purges of terrorists in the refugee camps, and they were told to first enter the camps and that later Lebanese Army soldiers would enter.

At the Cabinet session on Thursday night this move was explained, and at that same time Phalangists units were entering the Shatila refugee camp and the vicinty of the Sabra refugee camp, after coordinating with the IDF units. A Phalangist officer said later that the objectives were also marked on the maps and that they had aerial photographs supplied by the IDF.

The intelligence assessment that the Phalangists might exploit the opportunity to slaughter the helpless populace did not occur to those who approved their entry. Also assessed incorrectly were the reports the political and military figures had, based on experience gathered in the course of constant contact over the past 3 months and in view of incidents involving the Druze and the Christians.

Afterward, the chief of staff said: "I think that anyone who was familiar with and is acquainted with the internal problems in Lebanon should have realized that this might happen. This was a life and death civil war between the sects and deep hostility was created even before the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil. That assassination struck the Christians with amazement that one would find great difficulty to describe."

On Thursday night, a short while after the Phalangists entered, the first sounds of shooting could be heard from the Shatila refugee camp.

The IDF closed on the area from the West, and the forces were deployed near the road axis passing near the stadium, leading from there to Corniche al-Mazra'ah. From a five-story building controlled by IDF soldiers, it was possible to see the camp from a range of 1,200 meters. The most forward positions the soldiers occupied were even closer. The tanks overlooked the entire area from the hilltop.

The sound of shooting from the Shatila refugee camp did not arouse any special attention. At first some sources of fire were located clearly and the impression was formed that the Phalangists were encountering opposition. The Phalangists moved into Shatila from the south, from an area that used to be in the IDF's hands, towards the camp but the forces did not cross the frontlines. The IDF did not close on the camps from the east.

The sound of shooting and explosions could be heard most of the night. "These were the sounds of purging. No one knew what was going on between the low houses in Shatila and the narrow alleys of the camp," an IDF commander who was in the five-storied building in the western part of Beirut said.

On Friday, the IDF continued to take control over the city. In various places there were still confrontations with terrorists, but in general the fire subsided. In the deserted stadium area many youths gathered and that was where the initial identification process took place. Terrorists were put in quarantine. Civilians who were not members of the terrorist organizations were discharged and went home. The combings were continued on a wide scale.

In the morning hours some Phalangist fighters left Shatila and met with IDF officers. They said that there was a heavy battle in the camp, that some of their men were hit in the course of the battle and that terrorists who did not lay down arms were hiding there. They reported on civilians being hurt in the course of the battle.

The red alert was sounded. IDF liaison officers immediately contacted Phalangist liaison officers, asking that the fire in Shatila be withheld and that the Phalangists be removed. Phalangist units that were in the camp refused the order.

A few hours later another Phalangist force organized in the Beirut airport.

The next stage of the Phalangist activity was nipped in the bud. Their liaison officers had promised the commander of the Northern Command that their men would truly leave the refugee camps. Initial reports on the massacre began flowing in. Some Palestinian refugees who managed to escape reported that the Phalangists were massacring them. Some of them were interviewed by journalists.

On Friday night, the Phalangist soldiers left Shatila. IDF units blocked the access roads to the camp in order to preempt another Phalangist attempt to enter the place. No real report on the massacre reached the IDF command post in the area, only rumors and eyewitness accounts by hysterical refugees.

The IDF units were instructed to prevent any harm to the inhabitants of the refugee camps. During the night an IDF patrol spotted some armed civilians trying to enter the Sabra camp. They even opened fire at the inhabitants of the camp. The patrol tried to prevent this, but when the armed civilians did not respond, fire was opened on them. One of them was killed and two were captured. Apparently they were Christians from the south who reached Beirut. All the testimony indicated that they did not belong to Maj Sa'd Haddad's men. Haddad's units did not join the Phalangists.

The contacts with the Lebanese deputy chief of staff continued. Major General Drori repeatedly pleaded with him to send his forces into the refugee camps. He replied that he must consult with the prime minister and with U.S. emissary Morris Draper. Amir Drori told him: "I hope you will get good advice and counsel."

At night the departure of the Phalangists from Shatila was completed. Quiet prevailed.

The next day the IDF units in Beirut continued their searches and the uncovering of the arms caches left behind by the terrorists. The main identification center was at the stadium. Not far away from it, many began emerging from the Shatila refugee camp. Some of them were wounded. Crosses were carved into their flesh with daggers. The IDF soldiers on top of the hill were shocked. It transpired that a horrendous massacre occurred in the camp right under their noses, and no one knew about it.

As time elapsed, more reports came in. Only at 1500 did the reports of foreign reporters arrive on the scope of the slaughter. The Phalangists were no longer there. Only the bodies of the Palestinian refugees and the horrid sights in Shatila remained.

The contacts with the Lebanese Army resumed. Now it was clear that the Lebanese refusal to enter the camps indirectly helped the Phalangists operate, having arrived there with IDF approval. IDF commanders walked about in shock. Soldiers were astounded. The IDF blocked the access roads to the camp but the forces did not enter it. When the dimensions of the killing were learned, the Lebanese deputy chief of staff received the approval of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Qazzan to enter the place. The wounded were treated in IDF clinics and it was decided that on Sunday morning the Lebanese Army soldiers would arrive, take up positions and enter the refugee camp.

"I did not shut an eye all night. I walked around like a sleepwalker. I have never seen anything like it," a senior IDF officer said. "None of us imagined what could have happened. We heard the shooting in Shatila, but we thought that this was purging activity. The Lebanese officers repeatedly promised, before entering the area, that they would not touch the civilian population. They wanted to operate in the place as a military force, not as a group of hoodlums."

Sunday the sights of the massacre in Shatila could be seen on world television screens. In the adjacent camp, Sabra, too, fear reigned wild. In the early morning hours hundreds of women and children came out in flight. Someone had spread the rumor that "Katai'b" were coming. Later it was said that "Sa'd Haddad's men were coming." A senior paratrooper officer went to calm the fear-stricken masses. Together with dozens of his fighters, he accompanied the women and children back to the center of the Sabra neighborhood, where they were received with kisses. The Palestinian refugees regarded the paratroopers as saviors.

It transpired that Sabra was clear of terrorists. No one opened fire on the few paratroopers there. The inhabitants implored them to remain in the camp and only when a paratrooper officer promised them that the Lebanese Army would arrive to secure them did they agree to stay put.

Meanwhile, the first medical teams arrived in Shatila. Medics wearing gas masks roamed among the corpses that were left in the camp since Thursday night. Some of them were bloated and a heavy stench prevailed in the camp. At 1030 the Lebanese Army soldiers arrived. They were handed the positions by the IDF and took control of the junction east of the camp.

Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan reached a hill overlooking the camp, and said: "Wherever we were there was not a hair harmed on the head of a civilian. We did not enter the refugee camps by even one centimeter, and we said as much. The Lebanese Army entered Burj al-Barajinah, and no one was hurt there. We did not enter the other Lebanese refugee camps. If they had listened to us and not stopped the Lebanese Army from entering those camps about a week ago, this massacre would not have happened.

This was the reaction of the most senior military echelon. The defense minister has remained silent. There has been no reaction yet from the most senior political defense figure.

IDF COMMANDER MITZNA' ASKS TO BE RELIEVED OF POST

TA240541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The commander of the Command and Staff College asked to be relieved of his position and take leave in the wake of the incidents in Beirut, an IDF spokesman reported. According to several reports, the college commander, Brig Gen 'Amram Mitzna', announced in a letter to the chief of staff that he no longer has confidence in the defense minister, and hence he can no longer shoulder the responsibility involved in his task.

Brigadier General Mitzna' was the deputy of Major General Ben-Gal who commanded the battles in the eastern sector against the Syrians during the war. The IDF spokesman reported that the chief of staff summoned Brigadier General Mitzna' for a talk about his motives and also complied with his request to talk with the defense minister today.

HADDAD ADMITS BEING FLOWN INTO BEIRUT 17 SEP

TA240554 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] South Lebanese militia leader Major Sa'd Haddad admitted yesterday that he was flown into Beirut by Israeli army helicopter last Friday — but he denied that he had anything to do with the massacre in the Shatila and Sabra camps.

In an interview with THE LONDON TIMES newspaper, excerpts of which were carried in a UPI dispatch from London, Haddad claimed he had been flown to Beirut en route to Bikfayya, to pay a condolence call on the Al-Jumayyil family following the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil.

He conceded, however, that some of his men "may have been serving with other forces in Beirut" when the killings occurred. "Officially, I didn't have any men in Beirut," said Haddad, who was interviewed at his home in southern Lebanon.

He estimated that 10 "or perhaps 20" of his men had been in Beirut last Friday, but denied claims by survivors of the atrocities that his men had killed refugees in the camps. He also rejected reports by foreign newsmen that men wearing the olive-green uniform of his militia were seen outside the camp.

"All of them, they are liars. They are most of them paid by the PLO," he said. "Maybe they saw some of our badges because some of our people may have been serving with other forces in Beirut.

"This business had nothing to do with me," Haddad concluded, "Why, I wouldn't even know where to find Shatila."

Asked last night to comment on Haddad's remarks, the IDF spokesman stood by his denial of September 21 that any of Haddad's men had been flown into Beirut.

Further Remarks

TA241001 Tel Aviv Radio IDF in Hebrew 0952 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The commander of the Christian militia in southern Lebanon, Maj Sa'd Haddad, is again denying this morning the reports that his soldiers participated in the Beirut massacre. Some of my soldiers, he told our correspondent Menahem Horowitz, have lately joined the Phalangists in the north and it is possible that they were among the perpetrators of the massacre. In order to disguise their identity as Phalangists, they wore emblems of the Christian militia, Haddad said. Major Haddad confirmed that he visited Beirut last Friday and this was in order to console Bashir al-Jumayyil's widow.

DEFENSE MINISTER, ENVOY HABIB HOLD TALKS

TA240637 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Philip Habib, the U.S. envoy, will meet the prime minister today to discuss the IDF withdrawal from Beirut and the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Last night, in a long talk he held with the defense minister, Habib outlined the main points of his plan and asked the Israeli side to dedicate some thought to them. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

[Begin recording] Stage two of the settlement in Lebanon is supposed to begin with the evacuation of all of Beirut by the IDF, their redeployment and the entry of the multinational force into the city. Philip Habib is arriving in Jerusalem today equipped, as he said, with new ideas regarding the way to implement the second stage. First, the situation inside Beirut will be discussed. It seems that Israel is interested in stationing its forces in positions adjacent to and controlling the city, as well as to give the IDF an equal status in its contacts with the multinational force. There are differences between the U.S. and Israeli stands. These will be further discussed in the various meetings today. Habib who related his thoughts and plans yesterday asked the defense minister to think them over and carefully scrutinize them before unequivocal replies are given. The talk between them was defined as friendly and practical ['inyanit] and lasted nearly 3 hours.

As for the removal of all foreign forces, the assessment in Israel is that this objective can be obtained within a rather short while. The United States says it possesses a Syrian agreement in principle to withdraw and as a result, the key to the process has already been found. In the prime minister's opinion, the terrorists should first be removed from northern Lebanon and the Al-Biqa' region, and then, in parallel and simultaneous stages, the Syrian and Israeli forces should be removed. Political sources assess that it is precisely the election of Amin al-Jumayyil as Lebanon's president that will facilitate the Syrians' exit since their fear about severance of relations and political channels between Beirut and Damascus has lessened. This fear was more concrete in light of the late Bashir al-Jumayyil's relations with Syria. [end recording]

HA'ARETZ: ISRAEL TO REJECT U.S. 'DICTATES'

TA231512 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by political correspondent]

[Text] U.S. mediator Philip Habib is to arrive in Israel today. He is supposed to meet with the prime minister, the foreign minister and the defense minister today and tomorrow.

Habib is supposed to begin the round of talks for the second stage of the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon, but reliable political sources said last night that Habib has orders from U.S. President Reagan according to which Israel must make a "deep withdrawal" from the entire Beirut area. These sources said last night that the United States is adamant on this issue and that Habib received orders to insist upon an early Israeli withdrawal from the entire Beirut area.

HA'ARETZ notes that Israel has no real objection to withdrawing from the Beirut area, but if this is presented as a U.S. dictate for an immediate withdrawal Israel will not agree to it, despite the fact that the withdrawal from most areas in west Beirut held by the IDF has already begun.

Habib is currently in Beirut to supervise the deployment of the multinational force.

POLITICAL MANEUVERINGS AFTER KNESSET DEBATE

TA231300 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Sep 82

[Report by party affairs correspondent Amnon Barzilay]

[Text] The NRP and TAMI gave the prime minister a grace period of 2 to 3 weeks to decide how to investigate the causes for the massacre in the Beirut refugee camps. The grace period was given after Mr Begin promised to investigate the events, following a threat to resign by Minister Zvulun Hammer and Deputy Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir. Still, the coalition crisis still exists because of contacts being held between Knesset Members Yitzhaq Berman and Dror Zeigerman over leaving the Likud and establishing a new faction.

Optimistic assessments were heard yesterday in the Labor Party regarding the possibility of toppling the government in the next few months. It is also reported that ways of contacting the NRP were discussed, in order to renew cooperation with the Labor Party on the basis of the autonomy plan, in the spirit of the Camp David accords.

Following the resignation of Mr Berman from the government, and his and MK Zeigerman's support for the opposition's demand to establish an inquiry commission, the chances that those two will leave the Likud and the Liberal Party have grown. One of the possibilities discussed is establishing a joint faction with Shinuy with the intention of creating a nucleus for a new center party. Berman and Zeigerman have also been in touch for a very long time with former Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, discussing with him the possibility that he would head the new center party when it is established. If the two Liberals decide to leave the Likud, the coalition majority will be reduced to 62 Knesset members.

The Liberal Party chairman, Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, tried yesterday to prevent the two from leaving the party. He said it was no secret to him that Berman and Dror Zeigerman held talks with 'Ezer Weizman and with Shinuy: "I still do not understand whether Berman is running toward something or running away from someone. Does a man his age begin a political career?"

Coalition circles said that despite the possible withdrawal of the two, the government can still function with a majority of 62 Knesset members. In their opinion, TAMI and NRP will not withdraw from the coalition because of the obligations the leaders of these two parties have toward their constituents.

Yesterday, in the NRP meeting, Minister Burg also made it clear why they should continue to support the government. He said that in the last few days the U.S. Embassy had made inquiries as to whether the NRP will help topple the government. When Minister Burg heard of the U.S. intervention, he decided that he must go with the government.

Agudat Yisra'el also agreed to support the government and oppose the establishment of an independent inquiry commission. The head of the council of Torah sages, Rabbi Eli'ezer Shakh, said yesterday that such a commission is a "squealing commission." There should be no squealing, he said, since these accusations have no connection with reality.

NRP CONTACTS DENIED; BURG ON U.S. 'INTEREST'

TA231211 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1120 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Interview with party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav by anchorman 'Amiqam Rothman -- live in the studio; including statement by Interior Minister Burg recorded 22 September]

[Text] [Rothman] There have been reports about the NRP holding contacts and having certain talks [with opposition figures], what is happening there?

[Nadav] Yesterday, a meeting was to have taken place between Amnon Rubinstein [of Shinuy] and Minister Zvulun Hammer, initiated at the latter's request. But, in view of all the press reports that were rife, Minister Hammer rushed to call off that meeting, which is why the preliminary contacts on what MK Rubinstein described as national salvation government were not held.

Still, members of Shinuy emphasized in conversations with me today that they have no intention of giving in on this subject. Besides, in view of the NRP dissatisfaction -- or so at least it appeared from the remarks by Minister Hammer in all his interviews -- Shinuy is going to continue to look into the possibility of luring the NRP -- Minister Zvulun Hammer and Yehuda Ben-Me'ir -- from the coalition into a new coalition with the Alignment.

Right now there is no such inclination or intention inthe NRP. Everyone is waiting to see whether or not an examination or review of the Beirut affair will be conducted. If such an investigation is carried out, one could safely assume that the NRP -- all its components -- will have been satisfied.

[Rothman] What about the report that an NRP figure has been conducting negotiations with the Alignment?

[Nadav] There are rumors, which have not been confirmed, but I presume the basis of these rumors lies in the meeting that was supposed to have taken place between Minister Zvulun Hammer and Amnon Rubinstein, but which never took place.

[Rothman] At any rate, Interior Minister Yosef Burg said yesterday that the U.S. Embassy in Israel had shown great interest in the media report that an NRP figure was conducting negotiations with the Alignment. Our correspondent Ze'ev Kohen, who recorded that statement, brought the remarks to us here, too, and let us hear them:

[Begin Burg recording] We discussed things, and three colleagues said that at this stage the Cabinet should not be replaced. I would like to say that I illustrated this -- we were Rabbi Druckman, colleague Avtabi of the Moshav movement and myself, your humble servant -- by revealing that although it is their job, U.S. Embassy staff showed interest in knowing how true the report was or who the person involved was, regarding the report in the press that an important NRP figure had conducted negotiations with the Alignment.

This report was denied by all those who could be taken to be important people. At any rate, the Americans showed interest. To me that was further confirmation that my line is correct; namely, that an investigation should be conducted, but a weakening of the government should not occur. [end recording]

Burg on Contacts

TA231347 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Many members of the U.S. media have revealed great interest in statement by (NRP) leaders that U.S. figures contacted them about the possibility that it may join a new coalition with the Alignment. Today Minister Yosef Burg had many requests for interviews with the Americans.

Our correspondent Amnon Nadav has learned that the contacts were with Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir. The issue was discussed yesterday at a meeting of the NRP Knesset faction and Burg convinced his colleagues not to maintain any contacts with the opposition.

Further Burg Comments

TA231525 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by Yehoshu'a Bitzur]

[Excerpt] NRP leader and Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg yesterday strongly pounded the table during a meeting of the NRP Knesset faction and declared: If the U.S. Embassy contacts us in order to find out whether we are going to topple the government today, then that is terrible. That strengthens both the desire and the need not to allow this government to collapse.

Indeed, the Knesset NRP faction decided, following internal arguments and serious doubts, to maintain the unity of the coalition camp. This paved the way for maintaining the government's unity and parliamentary strength in yesterday's Knesset votes. The internal comings-and-goings within the NRP constituted the climax of the dramatic and endless struggle on various fronts to prevent the government's collapse.

MK BAR'AM ACCUSES LEWIS OF INTERFERENCE

TA231327 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] MK 'Uzi Bar'am has accused U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis of interference in Israel's domestic affairs. Bar'am bases his accusation on an interview Lewis gave to YEDI'OT AHARONOT on the eve of Rosh Hashana. Bar'am suggests that the ambassador keep quiet on controversial issues in Israel.

PRESIDENT NAVON URGED TO JOIN LABOR PARTY GROUP

TA231315 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Excerpt] A group of Labour Party followers of the late Yiga'el Alon yesterday called on President Yitzhaq Navon to resign and join the party leadership. The group called Navon a figure "who symbolizes the quality and morality of Israel" and said he should join Yitzhaq Rabin, Shim'on Peres and Hayim Bar-Lev "at the head of the national struggle" to topple the Begin government.

Navon, who this week called for an impartial investigation into the west Beirut massacre, yesterday declined to comment on the Knesset's rejection of an Alignment motion for an official inquiry. He has stated many times that he rejects attempts to involve himself in partisan politics.

Navon's Office Reacts

TA231317 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1220 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Jerusalem, 23 Sep (ITIM) -- The president's office today reacted to press reports on alleged calls on the president to resign and join partisan activity.

His office again emphasizes that the president totally objects to any initiative or organizational work aimed at involving him in partisan affairs.

The office quoted from the president's "Moqed" interview on that: "I do not want to hear of it for as long as I am president. It disrupts my ability to conduct presidential affairs as I perceive them to be, beyond any partisan argument. Moreover, it blemishes the office of the presidency."

ALIGNMENT CRITICIZED FOR 'EXPLOITING' MASSACRE

TA231826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Herut movement says it shares the pain and anger of the entire people over the tragic murders in Beirut. This is stated in an announcement issued by the Herut Secretariat which convened in Tel Aviv this afternoon under the chairmanship of Minister Yoram Aridor.

Nevertheless, the Herut Secretariat rejects what it terms as domestic and outside libels meant to put some kind of blame on Jewish hands. In its announcement, the Herut Secretariat accuses the Alignment of exploiting the tragedy for organizing incitement and making partisan gains.

TEHIYA DENIES THREAT TO TOPPLE GOVERNMENT

TA231520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Tehiya leaders have made it clear that they did not threaten to topple the government. In a report to the Tehiya Secretariat, they state that in their meeting with the prime minister yesterday they had made it clear to Mr Begin that they would abstain in the Knesset vote if he did not promise that a probe would be conducted soon. They got the impression that it would not be necessary to exert pressure on the prime minister, as he indeed intends to look into the matter.

REPORTAGE ON GALILEE, WEST BANK, GAZA INCIDENTS

10 Police Injured

TA221319 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Ten policemen and officers as well as four demonstrators were injured in the demonstrations in the Arab villages in Israel. There was a violent demonstration in Yafo and detentions were carried out. In Nazareth policemen clashed with demonstrators protesting the massacre in Beirut, firing in the air. A similar clash also took place in the demonstration taking place in Wadi 'Ara. Nazareth is in fact cut off after the road from Haifa to Nazareth was blocked off by local Arabs. Buses and private cars were stoned throughout the Galilee. There is a full commercial strike in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Injuries in Nazareth

TA221845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] About 50 policemen and civilians were hit today in clashes in Nazareth. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the Nazareth municipality's announcement talks of 24 residents who were hit in the course of dispersing the demonstrations and removing the roadblocks in the city. The police say that 25 policemen were injured, most of them slightly. As for the residents injured, our correspondent says that it has not yet been clearly checked how many were injured by the policemen's shooting. In addition, several Jewish residents from upper Nazareth who passed through downtown Nazareth were injured.

Incidents of stoning of Jewish vehicles continued in the triangle roads throughout the afternoon today. Our correspondent Hana Pe'er reports that many windshields were smashed and seven people needed treatment at the Me'ir and Beilinson Hospitals. Tires were also set on fire in several junctions in the area. The police picked up several youths for interrogation.

Nazareth Casualties Updated

TA230527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Forty-nine inhabitants and 38 policemen were injured yesterday in the course of clashes in Nazareth as the demonstrations protesting the Beirut massacre were being dispersed. This is the final count, as reported by our correspondent Yo'el Dar. Six police cars were damaged and some 20 civilian cars were likewise hit. Some buildings were also somewhat damaged. The Galilee District police arrested another seven Arabs from the local villages on suspicion of rioting.

'Thousands' Attack Police Station

TA221430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Reinforced police forces in Shefar'am extricated four policemen from the local police station. A crowd of thousands had encircled the station and tried to set it on fire. A section of the 'Afula-Hadera highway near Umm al-Fahm has been closed to traffic. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar has learned from the northern district that several Jewish residents were slightly injured in upper Nazareth by stones thrown at their car on the road from 'Afula. Two soldiers were wounded when their vehicle passed near Baqa Atgh Arbiyyah.

'Near Total' Strike

TA231130 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by the defense affairs correspondent]

[Text] Large demonstrations and a near total commercial strike marked the third day of unrest in the West Bank yesterday.

Two refugee camps, Galandiyah near Ramallah and Balata near Nabulus, were placed under curfew following large demonstrations and mock funerals. Stone-throwing and demonstrations were reported in Ramallah, Bethlehem, Nabulus and Hebron.

The commercial strike in east Jerusalem was almost toally observed and many schools in the city and the West Bank were closed.

Further on Strike

TA231518 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by West Bank correspondent and ITIM]

[Text] The West Bank and east Jerusalem commercial strike to protest the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon is continuing for the third day now. In Nabulus, in Ramallah and in the refugee camps of Qalandiyah, Balata and Al-Amarah near Nabulus, youths set tires ablaze and pelted Israeli vehicles with stones. Security forces dispersed the rioters and imposed a curfew on the Qalandiyah and Balata refugee camps. Military figures noted that the IDF soldiers refrained from forcing the striking shops to open.

The commercial strike in the Gaza District weakened toward noon yesterday, especially in the main streets of the large towns after a rumor spread that the IDF was about to come and weld open the closed shops, as it was done in previous strikes. No serious gatherings or demonstrations were reported during the day.

There were a few attempts, especially in the alleys and entrances to the refugee camps, to build stone barriers and set fire to tires, but the Gaza District was generally quiet.

There were commercial strikes and demonstrations in all the towns of Judaea and Samaria. In most of the Arab settlements there was unrest, with youths pelting Israeli civilian and military vehicles with stones.

In the old city of Nabulus there was a severe riot by young and old and the security forces had to disperse it with tear gas.

The security forces began an extensive investigation into activities carried out by Israeli Arabs to create unrest in the West Bank. A greater presence of Israeli Arabs known as extremists was noted in the last 2 days. A Nazareth resident's car circled Janin during the night and its passenger distributed anti-Israeli incitement manifestos calling on the inhabitants to rebel. Up until the printing of this report the passengers of this car had not been caught.

ABBA EBAN CRITICIZES 'FIASCO' IN BEIRUT

TA240638 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Sep 82 p 7

[Commentary by MK Abba Eban: "The Fiasco in Beirut"]

[Text] What most people call "criticism of the prime minister" is described by Mr Begin as a "blood-libel" against "the state of the Jews." In his view, the blood-bath in Beirut was merely a fight of "Goyim [Gentile] against Goyim," involving Israel no more than other Gentile wars, as in El Salvador or Iran-Iraq.

This ridiculous and callous frame of mind goes far to explain why Mr Begin is psychologically unfit to bear the responsibility which is clearly weighing down upon him. By the "Jew-Goy" context he evades his own responsibility and flees into the world of our people's ancient martyrdom -- the world in which Jews were accused of acts that they had never heard of, let alone performed.

There is no "blood-libel" at issue in this case. We are speaking of events that have not only occurred but which resound with terrible reverberation across the world and, probably, across history.

The facts are simple: A hideous pogrom has been perpetrated with fearful death and torment of innocent people in a place where the Israel Government asserted its responsibility for the maintenance of order and the "avoidance of bloodshed." The murderers could not have reached their victims, but for the Israel Government's decision to allow them through Israeli army lines.

They did their grisly work, with the accompanying shots and screams, in close proximity to Israeli forces, while no Israeli hand was stretched out for deliverance or compassion. The chief of staff proclaims that he had no idea of what was going on less than 200 metres from his military positions and did not "assume" that the murderers would do anything unseemly or brutal.

The Israeli people reacts to this undignified evasion with scepticism and revulsion. Mr Begin fights hard against an inquiry for the sole purpose of sheltering himself from criticism. It is the most unworthy hour in his long and stormy career.

This marks a climax in the fiasco known as the Beirut war. I use that phrase in contradistinction to the Galilee war which ended in triumph on June 12. If the government had accepted the opposition's advice to content itself with that result, the national fortunes would stand high today and hundreds of dead and wounded Israelis would be alive and well.

But Mr Begin and Mr Sharon were never particularly interested in Galilee. Their minds were bent on higher goals. They had a whole "conception" which, for all its absurdity, was accepted by many people of rational mind under the hypnotic influence of deference to leadership.

The conception has been narrated many times: The expulsion of the PLO from Beirut would be a turning point leading to a "new era." The PLO would be eliminated as a military and political force, Palestinians in the West Bank, freed from intimidation, would accept Mr Begin's parismonious "autonomy" proposals and give up any early hope of Arab independence. A stable government would be established in Lebanon and a president, elected under the eyes of Israeli troops would sign a peace treaty with Mr Begin by "the end of the year." The United States, grateful for the strategic aid of Israel, which "does more for American security than America does for Israeli security," would leave the contentious Palestine issue alone.

The disquieting thing about this grotesque scenario is that many Israelis and some American journalists swallowed it whole. To my regret, there were even a few members of the Labour Party who were hypnotized by the Begin and Sharon "successes" and advised their colleagues to join the bandwagon. The main body of our party kept its head and insisted on rejecting any approach to Beirut, north, south, east or west.

When the PLO (or some of them) left Beirut for Damascus with all flags flying, Messrs Begin and Sharon poured forth a torrent of rhetorical euphoria. They spoke of a stunning victory, of a drastic change in the regional balance, of a transformation of the global equilibrium in favour of the West, of peace that would endure for 40 years, of the imminent second peace treaty of the Israeli-Egyptian-Lebanese peace triangle that would be the foundation of the new epoch of harmony, of an Israel emerging from its "ghetto" into a broad regional involvement -- in short, of gains so vast that they were worth all the dead and wounded on the Israeli side and the dark memories of Beirut's citizens killed and maimed amidst the devastation of their city and the condemnation of Israel in world opinion.

The opposition's tenacious insistence that Beirut was not worth a single Israeli soldier's life went unheard in the intellectual wilderness of mid-August.

There is no "new era" today. An ascendant PLO celebrates its diplomatic and public victories. For the first time in its history, Israel has no affirmative dialogue with a single government anywhere in the world. The relationship with the United States has been weakened by the decisions and the rhetorical excesses of Mr Begin.

The Egyptian peace treaty is virtually suspended and Egyptian opinion has retreated from its spirit and atmosphere. The national mood is dark. Amid the wreckage of their dreams and the collapse of their fantasies, Mr Begin and Mr Sharon have only one thought: how to escape the perils of inquiry or the controls of parliamentary vigilance.

There is no escape except through the courage of confession and humility. Two of the least humble men who have ever walked the earth seem incapable of the exercise. But they are not private men; their hubris involves us all.

From thousands of homes and, alas, hundreds of graves, the cry goes out to them to liberate our nation from their grip. The encounter with Beirut, now coming to an end, should be recognized for what it is: the most deadly failure in Israel's modern history.

It was predictable and even predicted. Those who nourished the fantasy must pay the simple price of avowal. At the very least, they must not be their own judges. The call for objective inquiry is irresistible, and it is going to prevail. Why not accept it?

POST QUESTIONS BEGIN'S ABILITY TO LEAD

TA240755 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Sep 82 p 15

[Commentary by Yosef Go'el: "The Pride and the Fall"]

[Text] The Menahem Begin who took to the Knesset rostrum on Wednesday to scotch any bid for a state inquiry into the Beirut massacre was not the old Begin. It was not the Begin accustomed to being the unchallenged king of his party, nor was it the sure-footed political wizard who kept his shaky coalition together while laughing in the face of his opponent Shim'on Peres.

Television was never kind to Menahem Begin. This week it was positively cruel as it showed the master orator stumbling over a Hebrew idiom that would have rolled off his tongue in bygone days, and emphasized the godfather, Don Corleone, aspect of the high-pitched rasp he affects in the heat of political battle.

Begin directed his baleful looks and his threatening rhetoric at the world, which he accused of launching yet another blood libel against the Jewish people, and at the Labour Party, which he charged with attempting to squeeze every last ounce of partisan advantage out of the tragedy of Beirut.

But it would seem that his real anger was directed at his own colleagues in his own party, his Likud federation and his coalition. At times he reminded one of the wounded and betrayed Ben-Gurion railing at his own followers in his declining political years after the Lavon affair. [Reference to a committee's report on "the blunder" involving an IDF operation in Egypt was never conclusive, in the late 1950's]

It is difficult to recall that only a few weeks back, Begin seemed to be at his zenith. Public opinion polls indicated that if early elections were to be held in the wake of the successful completion of the Lebanese campaign, a Begin-led Likud would win an unprecedented absolute majority.

Early in the week he could still get a formal Cabinet majority to support his opposition to any form of inquiry into the Beirut disaster. But by mid-week this semblance of coalition discipline was in a shambles, defying even the master's attempts to whip it into line once again.

To be sure, in the Knesset Begin succeeded in beating down the opposition motions. The price he paid was an erosion in his position of leadership that we have never witnessed before.

That Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman and fellow Liberal MK Dror Zeigerman chose to split with Begin over the issue of a judicial inquiry should not have come as a total surprise. The insistence of the National Religious Party's Education Minister Zvulun Hammer and Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir on an inquiry, in the face of Begin's determined refusal of one. very definitely was a surprise. So was the news that Agudat Yisrael's Rabbi Shakh, the co-chairman of its revered council of Torah sages, pointedly dissociated himself and his party from an earlier unauthorized statement that the Agudat joined Begin in rejecting an inquiry.

Even more surprising were the statements from TAMI, the Moroccan ethnic list which has generally supported Begin down the line, insisting on a judicial inquiry. And there was even some unsubstantiated, but nevertheless mindboggling, talk of figures in the far-right, Arab-baiting Tehiya also expressing their unease at the Beirut tragedy, and, even more, at the transparent attempts to cover up the misguided judgments by Israeli leaders that had made it possible.

Cynics will say that these are all politicians with their own respective axes to grind. Undoubtedly, true in some of the cases. But to stop at that would be to miss the point. These are all politicians who are also sensitive sounding-boards of rank-and-file opinion in their own parties and in those localities in which they live and circulate. And they, no less than the Labour and Shinuy opposition MK's, are echoing an Israel that has largely

been appalled by the Lebanon massacre and outraged that the misjudgment, not to say stupidity, of their leaders may have played a not insignificant role in making it possible.

This widespread sense of popular outrage and shame was correctly reflected by President Navon, who took an unprecedented step in going on television to urge an effective and persuasive inquiry. In Israel's super-heated political atmosphere there may even be those who would impugn the motives of the president. But what would they say of the Bar Association, certainly not a hotbed of self-hating leftists, and of its president, Dr Amnon Goldenberg, Mr Begin's preferred candidate for minister of justice, who also came out in demand of a judicial inquiry?

The real surprise is that Menahem Begin, that master politician who has always prided himself on having a super-sensitive finger on the public pulse, has so completely misread the public on this issue.

In the Cabinet, there is room to believe that the ambience of revolt was the cumulative result of the burgeoning antipathy to Defence Minister Sharon and the high-handed manner in which he has succeeded in ramming the running of the Lebanese operation down the throats of his colleagues, making them appear to the public as a mindless flock of sheep.

Even in the absence of the definitive facts which have so far been denied the country by Mr Begin's stonewalling, it is possible to put together reasonable explanations for the two primary questions over which the country has been in anguish: Why were the Phalange let into the camps by the IDF? And why was the IDF so slow in reacting to the original reports of the massacre being perpetrated so close to the Israeli lines?

The answer to the first question would seem to be that both Begin and Sharon were so enamoured with Bashir al-Jumayyil as the linchpin of a new Lebanese order that would ensure peace with Israel that they were totally blind to his men's murderous hatred for the Palestinians.

For the answer to the second question one would do best to look in the direction of Arik Sharon's lifelong insensitivity -- to put it no stronger than that -- to Arab civilian casualties. In the Knesset on Wednesday, Sharon did not so much express remorse at the victims in Beirut as seek to counter Labour's charges by libelling the very army he heads with unfounded charges of its complicity in the Phalange massacre of Palestines at Tall az-Za'atar in 1976, when Shim'on Peres was minister of defence.

The premier could in all likelihood deflect the attacks on his leadership from within by sacrificing Sharon. It is doubtful that he will choose to do so. Begin is known for his extreme loyalty, even when it is misguided, undeserved and a threat to his own position. It is enough to recall the case of Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich and the near catastrophe he constituted to the Israel economy, to be aware of this otherwise admirable streak in Begin's nature.

In the present situation, however, making Arik the scapegoat would also raise painful questions about Begin's own judgment. Even more, there is always the fear of what Sharon, one of the roughest and most brutal political players Israel has ever known, might do in lashing back. His basic dislike for Begin is no secret, certainly not from the prime minister himself.

Begin's attempt to introduce the red herring of a self-seeking Labour opposition partisanship has been rejected by his coalition partners. But if anything is likely to rescue him from the morass into which his bad judgment has cast him, it will be misguided, exaggerated international pressure for his resignation.

The more reports there are of the determination of the U.S. Government to unseat Begin and to bring about Sharon's resignation, the more Herut, the Likud and the coalition can be expected to rally around the two men. The American Government is certainly entitled to its opinions. .It should at least be sophisticated enough to realize that seeking to translate them into overt anti-Israel pressure can only have a boomerang effect.

BEGIN'S 'BLOOD LIBEL' HARMS FRIENDS, NOT ENEMIES

TA231734 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Sep 82 p 7

[Commentary by Mati Golan: "For Zion's Sake I Will Not Keep Silent"]

[Text] "For Zion's sake I will not keep silent," Prime Minister Menahem Begin declared recently when he rejected the Reagan plan out of hand. In the wake of the Beirut massacre it has emerged that at a time when Zion is in dire need of a man to speak on its behalf, the prime minister keeps silent and when he regains his speaking facilities one feels the urge to tell him: Please, we beg you, keep quiet!

The initial reports about the horrible massacre began reaching the majority of the public on the eve of Rosh Hashana. It is probably sensible to assume that if the prime minister did not know anything about it before, by that time he had heard about it just as everybody else in Israel and throughout the world did. The leader of the people of Zion, who does not stop talking about humanitarianism and morality, would have been expected to immediately express his shock and sorrow over this terrible crime -- not necessarily in his capacity as a politician and prime minister, but as a man who, when confronted with these scenes of horror, puts away his political coolness and levelheadness.

Also, it would not have been too much to expect the man who claims to be the spokesman of Zion to display more curiosity about the question of how such a tragedy could occur right under the IDF's nose. However, Begin's curiosity was merely displayed by his request for the defense minister to give him a report of explanation. The defense minister(!), the man who should be interrogated, the man who bears ministerial responsibility, at the very least, for what happened, is the man the prime minister deemed fit to provide the authoriative answers.

If an independent inquiry commission is ultimately set up it will not be because, for the sake of Zion, Begin refused to keep silent. It will be because the president of the state, Yitzhaq Navon, concluded that in light of this tragedy he was no longer allowed to remain silent.

Against the background of the blood which flowed like water in the refugee camps, Menahem Begin had one main message which has been accompanying him throughout his political career: "A blood libel!" Every time somebody objects to his ways or actions Begin waves his hands and with a choked voice emotionally cries: "Blood libel! Our enemies are out to get us and vilify us!!!" And, as in a Greak tragedy, he is echoed by a chorus of foolish, pious men: "Enemies upon you, Israel!"

What enemies? Are the Likud people so blind that they cannot see the simple truth? Are their minds so dense that they can no longer see what is happening? Since the encirclement of Beirut we have not had problems with enemies but with friends -- and with the best and most loyal of them.

We never had a problem with our enemies. They were a minimal danger because their views were known and their words were expected. Therefore, their positions and actions had a marginal effect. The damage our enemies could inflict on us was balanced -- even more than balanced -- by the solid nucleus of influential friends who believed in Israel's justness and moral strength.

At best, the events in Lebanon have seriously undermined this belief; at worst, which is apparently the case, this belief no longer exists among many of those friends.

The harshest criticism these days comes not from our enemies, but from people who had for years been known as our staunchest friends.

That being the case, to whom is the prime minister referring when he talks about the blood libel of our enemies? In that category, does he also include the U.S. President, whom Begin himself not long ago described as the best friend Israel has ever had in the White House? Is he also an enemy? Is he also spreading a blood libel?

A man who uses such demagoguery does not find it hard to draw the link with occurences at home. As stated, criticism by non-Israelis of the government's actions is a blood libel by enemies. Therefore, similar criticism by Israelis encourages the blood libel of our enemies.

How should the opposition have behaved? For weeks and months its spokesmen cautioned that the IDF's entry into west Beirut would entangle us in the internal war between the various Lebanese factions. These warnings materialized in the most tragic manner. What should the opposition have done? Keep its mouth shut? Congratulate the government for its successes? Repeat Yitzhaq Shamir's foolish remarks that the IDF's entry into Beirut prevented the killing of thousands, remarks he made at a time when hundreds of corpses were lying on the ground?

The Lebanese war was plagued with many tragedies. As far as Israel is concerned, and in the long run, the biggest tragedy is the collapse of the moral basis on which the friendship of many good people in the West relied. Hysterical cries, such as "enemies upon you, Israel!," only exacerbate this process. It is hard to believe that the situation may be restored in the foreseeable future. The morality of Israel's positions and actions will no longer be -- even in the eyes of our friends -- an axiom which does not call for any corroborating proof. Henceforth, each of our moves will be examined meticulously and our friends will demand proof of the sincerity of our intentions.

The only ray of light in this darkness actually lies in the phenomena denounced by the prime minister and his gang of friends. The cries of horror and criticism reverberate throughout the world. It is a lie to say that they benefit Israel's enemies; the latter do not need such help. The only truth is that the cries of pain and horror first and foremost benefit our friends, constitute proof for them that madness has not become a national plague, that there are many people in Israel who have not let go of their wisdom and levelheadedness. This is the only straw Israel's friends may grasp to preserve their friendship.

Whoever raises his voice today, whoever aches and suffers, whoever demands to know and demands that conclusions be reached is not talking for the sake of a party or a political position. Whoever raises his voice today in horror and protest is speaking for the sake of Zion.

MORNING PRESS CRITICIZES SHARON REMARKS

TA241003 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0435 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] DAVAR says that anyone who heard the question posed by Defense Minister Sharon to MK Shim'on Peres in the Knesset the day before yesterday understood that as defense minister in 1976 Mr Peres was responsible for the massacre perpetrated by the Christian militia among the Palestinian refugees in the Tall az-Za'tar camp. Under the cover of a question, the defense minister claimed from the Knesset's rostrum something which is a lie, as the paper puts it. Ari'el Sharon has been subject to understandable pressure in recent days since his war in Lebanon loudly exploded and he cannot escape major responsibility for the circumstances under which the Phalangists carried out the massacre in Shatila and Sabra. However, this pressure should not harm the country that placed its security in Sharon's hands at a moment of mental weakness.

The Knesset, regardless of factions or groups, cannot waive its honor and keep quiet about a blatant lie posed in the form of a question. Even if Minister Sharon did not have to resign following the massacre, the Knesset should have expressed no confidence in him without any question.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that in order to save his political skin Mr Sharon dared stain the IDF with base accusations that he must know are untrue. Whatever evidence is brought up to refute his sly hints, the paper writes, the damage has already been done. There is a limit to what is permitted even to a war hero and a defense minister should certainly have limitations. Even if there are no questions regarding the massacre in Beirut, Mr Sharon's readiness to slander the army in the Knesset on Wednesday is good enough reason to dismiss him from his position and his membership in the Cabinet.

HAMODI'A says that after Mr Begin managed to rally maximum parliamentary support for the government, as possible under the present power constellation in the Knesset, he is again faced with the coalition disintegration. This will probably compel him to soften his opposition and agree to an examination of the circumstances of the west Beirut refugee camp massacre as soon as possible.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that when the demonstration of hundreds of thousands of people is staged in the heart of Tel Aviv tomorrow it should carry the slogan not only of setting up a national inquiry commission and the dismissal of the defense minister, but, as the paper puts it, also: Go home, Menahem Begin.

HA'ARETZ says that Israel's Arab citizens are entitled to demand understanding of their motives just as they are entitled to demand equal treatment of themselves and Jewish citizens by the police. The corollary of this is that they have no reasonable demand for preference. Whoever smashes car windshields, blocks roads, throws stones or wants to set afire a police station with all the police inside, deserves to be forcefully handled, including by the forces of those in charge of order. Pain and anger, even if they are just, are not an accepted reason for violence which jeopardizes correct order and the lives of other citizens.

JERUSALEM POST EXPANDS ON MILSON RESIGNATION

TA231132 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by David Richardson]

[Text] Prof Menahem Milson, the head of the civil administration in Judaea and Samaria, resigned his post yesterday. He said his decision followed the Cabinet's rejection on Tuesday of calls for a judicial commission of inquiry into the massacre in Beirut.

In a letter submitted to Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon, Milson said that in the light of the Cabinet's decision he could no longer continue to pursue contacts with Palestinians in the territories who were not PLO supporters. "My fight is against the PLO and not against the Palestinians," he told THE JERUSALEM POST last night.

Sharon accepted the resignation within a few hours of meeting with Milson.

Milson was appointed as the first head of the civil administration nearly a year ago, and together with Sharon pursued a policy which he said was aimed at eliminating the PLO's stranglehold over independent political expression by Palestinians in the territories.

During his period of office several of the major PLO mayors in the West Bank were dismissed from office, and Bi'r Zayt University, which is regarded by the military authorities as a centre of PLO activity in the area, was closed for a prolonged period.

At the same time the village leagues, which have openly expressed their opposition to and independence of the PLO, were fostered and even granted the right to form local militias for self-defence.

The division of the military government into a civilian administration and a military arm under central command met with objections from veteran civilian personnel in the administration who are appointed by the Israeli ministries, as well as from some army officers. On several occasions their objections to this structure was expressed in the form of personal complaints about Milson to Sharon that were leaked to the press.

Soon after the news of Milson's resignation was announced yesterday, Defence Ministry sources claimed that Milson had objected to "further relaxations in policy" which Sharon ostensibly wanted to introduce in the territories.

Milson has asked to be relieved of his post as soon as possible and will return to the Hebrew University where he teaches Arabic language and literature.

Tat-Aluf [Brig Gen] Yosef Lunz, currently head of the civil administration in Gaza, has been mentioned as a likely replacement.

HATZOFE: MILSON FEARED FINDINGS OF INVESTIGATION

TA231504 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by Gonen Ginat]

[Text] The resignation of Prof Menahem Milson, who until yesterday was the head of the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria, apparently stemmed form the fear that serious discoveries against him would be made by the committee set up by the defense minister to examine blunders in the implementation of the Defense Minister's policy in the area.

Milson explained that his resignation stemmed from the Cabinet decision not to establish an inquiry commission to investigate the events related to the massacre in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. However, the Defense Ministry announced that Professor Milson requested that he be relieved of his duties even prior to Operation Peace for Galilee and that his release had been delayed in the wake of the war. Now, Milson was tyring "to hitch a ride" on latest developments.

The dispute between Sharon and Milson arose also because of Sharon's decision to lift various restrictions on the civilian population, especially concerning arrests of people opposed to the military government.

A senior officer in the military government also complained that Milson had on several occasions provoked unnecessary clashes with the civilian population.

As stated, the defense minister set up a committee to look into the matter. The committee met officers in the military government who, without exception, claimed that the civilian administration should be abolished at once. However, it does not seem that Sharon will do that.

HATZOFE has also learned that another delay in Milson's retirement was caused by his demand to receive exorbitant compensation and the fact that he had signed a new contract only recently. The Defense Ministry is opposed to paying such compensation payment. Last night Milson denied that the compensation payment was the reason for his retirement.

IDF Spokesman Comments

TA231507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The IDF spokesman denies media reports yesterday and this morning that Professor Milson had, as it were, been negotiating his retirement. Hence, it is evident that Professor Milson had requested neither more nor another kind of compensation upon retirement from his post, the IDF spokesman says.

W. BANK NOTABLES SATISFIED WITH MILSON RESIGNATION

TA231611 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by West Bank correspondent Q. Amnon]

[Text] The head of the civilian administration in the West Bank, Prof Menahem Milson yesterday informed Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon of his resignation, which was accepted on the spot. The formal excuse given for the resignation was the refusal of the government to establish an inquiry commission to investigate the massacre of the Palestinians in Beirut.

The resignation created feelings of satisfaction in the West Bank. The deposed (by Milson) mayor of Al-Birah, Ibrahim at-Tawil, said: "This resignation should have occurred a long time ago, but Milson did not have a good enough reason. The massacre in Beirut supplied him with one." The dismissed mayor of Nabulus, Bassam ash-Shak'ah, also expressed satisfaction with the resignation, but noted that "unfortunately, Israel is full of Milsons." Among the civilian administration workers the resignation caused feelings of satisfaction against the background of recurring disagreements over mismanagement and lack of cooperation with other government offices.

The resignation came at a time when his policies have failed, reaching a dead end. After taking office in the beginning of November, Milson announced that, "Israel is now entering a decisive battle with the PLO," which is, as he expressed it in a television interview, the most important war since 1948. Milson worked toward eliminating PLO influence in the territories by very extreme steps, and during his tenure, oppression in the West Bank reached a new peak, with many Palestinians shot and killed or wounded during the demonstrations from March to May this year. Milson dismissed seven mayors, closed universities and acted with an iron fist toward all of the political leadership in the West Bank except toward his proteges of the village leagues, who enjoyed unlimited financial support.

The war in Lebanon, which was planned by Sharon, according to his announcement, since he came into office, was about to create the conditions that would enable Milson to fulfill his dream. In the first few weeks of the war it seemed in the civilian administration circles as if Milson's policy would be crowned with success, with the PLO's influence disappearing from the territories. But after a while it was clear that those hopes were groundless. Today it is admitted in civilian administration circles that not only was the PLO not exterminated, but its political power in the territories even increased.

The Lebanon war brought greater adherence by the residents to the PLO, with the hope that it would put a greater stress on political struggle. Even the village league leaders have started to voice "patriotic" statements lately, thus showing the direction the wind is blowing. The massacre in Beirut buried all Milson's hopes completely.

From the Defense Ministry it was reported that for the time being there is no intention to abolish the civilian administration, whose performance is now being checked by the controllers of the Defense Ministry.

Milson will continue in his job until a replacement is found for him. Among other, there is mention of Brig Gen Yosef Lunz, the civilian governer of the Gaza District. It is assumed that in a short while a decision in principle will be received on the future of the civilian administration. Military officers and Defense Ministry circles think that the failure of the administration calls for its abolishment. Irritation was expressed in the Defense Ministry over the fact that Milson explained his resignation as relating to the government's decision not to establish an inquiry commission and leaked a report to the media as if Milson was against orders for "easing restrictions" which were supposedly issued by Ari'el Sharon.

Further West Bank Reaction

TA231659 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Excerpts] The civilian administration in its present form will continue to exist in Judaea and Samaria after the resignation of Prof Menahem Milson from his position as the head of the administration. The only change expected is that now a military man, instead of a civilian, will head the administration.

From the experience gathered over the last year it seems that the separation of the civilian services provided the Arab population and the security needs have proven efficient and the problems that came up were only a result of faculty coordination between those two systems.

Milson's resignation will enable the defense minister and the chief of state to make changes in such a way as to minimize the disagreements over responsibilities between the head of the civilian administration and the military governor in the area. In order to achieve this it is recommended that a military man be put as head of the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria. The chief of staff and the commander of the Central Command have candidates for the post but it is the defense minister who will decide who will be appointed.

The first preference, so it was reported, is Brig Gen Yosef Lunz, who is now the head of the civilian administration in the Gaza District. He is highly esteemed as a commander and a director.

Village league activists see themselves as the affected parties by the resignation. Mustafa Dudin and Bishara Qimsiya were stunned last night: They are afraid they will be stranded and will lose on both accounts. They have already burned their ties with the urban population but have not yet reached the status of a recognized leadership of the rural population.

Arab notables, some of whom were dismissed by Milson, and some of whom tried to live in peace with him, reacted with a sigh of relief in hope that his replacement "will be different," as one of them put it, meaning: He will not adhere too closely to the idea of the civilian administration.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj was ready to praise Milson as an Orientalist and an expert on Arabic literature. On the future, he said: "Let us wait and see.. The Israelis are used to surprising us, for better and for worse."

His disimissed colleague from Nabulus, Bassam ash-Shak'ah, was very happy about the resignation and added: "But you know that Israel is full of Milsons and we should wait until we know who will replace him."

Mustafa an-Natsha, mayor of Hebron, said: "The reason for resignation was logical, humane and convincing, as befitting an intelligent man. But Milson will go and someone else will take his place. The question is: What will happen to the policy he represents; will it disappear as well?"

The dismissed mayor of Al-Birah, Ibrahim at-Tawil, noted: "Such an event should have happened long ago. But apparently he did not have a good enough excuse. Now the massacre has given him the excuse."

Three main problems clouded the working arrangement in the civilian administration in the first year of its existence:

-- Lack of proper coordination between the civilian administration and the military authorities and the security forces in the area.

-- Disagreements between the civilian administration and the office of the coordinator of activities in the territories.

-- Budgetary and administrative restrictions which did not enable Milson to carry out his plans in the scope and depth he intended for them in the urban and rural sectors.

The Defense Ministry controller's decision to check the development of the civilian administration and its relationship with the military authorities came at a time in which there was disquiet between the two systems. For some of the workers it was proof that there is something wrong in both of them and the need and benefits of separating them must be reexamined.

EGYPT REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO RELATIONS, PEACE

TA231452 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1445 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Egypt has informed Israel that its commitment to the peace treaty and the peace process remain unchanged and that Cairo does not intend to harm diplomatic and consular relations with Israel.

Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports that a message to this effect was relayed to the Foreign Ministry yesterday by the Egyptian charge d'affaires of the embassy in Tel Aviv. He announced that despite Ambassador Murtada's departure for Cairo for consultations and various rumors on continued relations between the two countries, Egypt's commitment to relations with Israel remain, as stated, unchanged.

VILLAGE LEAGUES' DUDIN SENDS CABLE TO REAGAN

TA230707 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0655 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Hebron, 22 Sep (ITIM) -- Mustafa Dudin, the head of the union of Judaea and Samaria area village leagues, told the ITIM correspondent in the area last night that, in a message he sent the U.S. President, he asked him to continue his efforts toward arranging direct negotiations between Israel and Palestinians, because this is the only way to achieve peace in the Middle East.

He noted that he explained to President Reagan the positive sides of his plan, and that he asked him to specifically state the possible future solutions.

Referring to the Fes summit resolutions, Dudin said that as long as Israel does not accept them, it cannot be forced to do so. He expressed the hope that the Arab countries would accept the notion of direct negotiations for peace, "since this is the basic way advocated by the area village leagues and the reason for their existence.

In reply to another question, he said that the union of the area village leagues acts to contain terrorism in Judaea and Samaria, which is probably the reason why relative quiet prevailed in that area last night.

ANGOP REPORTS DOS SANTOS SPEECH AT PRAIA SUMMIT

AB231115 Luanda ANGOP in French 1830 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Praia, 22 Sep (ANGOP) -- The summit of the five Portuguese-speaking countries (Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Prinicipe), which began yesterday in Praia, the Cape Verdian capital, continued behind closed doors today, sources in Praia stated. In principle, the conference must end today.

Sources close to the conference state that Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos made a detailed speech on the political and economic situation currently prevailing in his country.

He specifically referred to racist South African aggressions against Angola, aimed at preventing its support for liberation movements in the region -- SWAPO and the ANC. According to the Angolan president, imperialism in South Africa is engaged in the policy of destroying all economic objectives in the area with a view to realizing its objectives of exerting pressure on Angola to prevent its economic independence and solidarity with the peoples of the region.

Touching on the political field, President dos Santos raised the issue of organizing the party and of existing difficulties, particularly the lack of cadres and the propaganda orchestrated by the puppets of imperialism aimed at confusing the Angolan reality.

Concerning the deliberations as a whole, the sources disclosed that special attention was paid to the issue of the creation of an economic cooperation commission including a financial subcommission comprising the bank and insurance houses and a subcommission for transportation, external trade and the training of cadres.

The five heads of state showed their preoccupation with the need for political and diplomatic cooperation and further expressed their desire to strengthen their cooperation in these fields while taking into account the current difficult political situation and imperialism's offensive against these countries.

On cooperation with African, socialist and Western countries, a certain amount of prudence was recommended, preferably through economic cooperation among the countries of the zone. Cooperation with the socialist countries must be made on the same note of equality and avoiding what is currently happening within the EEC.

On the issue of East Timor, the growing difficulties of guerrilla warfare in this country motivated by its geostrategic isolation, the capacity of the enemy and the tactics used, particularly the genocide against the people of East Timor, attracted the attention of the participants.

To this end, the proposals made by Mari Alcatiri, East Timor foreign affairs minister, during the preparatory ministerial conference were to be submitted to the heads of state meeting in the Cape Verdian capital. It is worth noting that Mari Alcatiri is participating in the deliberations as an invited guest.

During the deliberations, the participants also condemned the growing South African aggressions against Angola and their extention to the Republic of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho. The meeting continued behind closed doors until 2000 yesterday, following which, Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira organized a dinner in honor of his guests.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID CONGRATULATES AL-JUMAYYIL

LD240124 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, has sent a cable of congratulations to the new Lebanese president, Amin Al-Jumayyil, following his assumption of supreme power in the country. It says:

At a time when Your Excellency assumes the Presidency of the Lebanese Republic, I have the honor to extend to you my congratulations with the hope that under your leadership Lebanon will be freed of occupation and enter the road to national reconciliation and construction.

Algeria, which has continuously worked for respect for the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, renews its effective solidarity and its fraternal support for the Lebanese people who have adopted the Lebanese cause, thereby providing the world an example of solidarity with a people struggling to impose recognition of their legitimate rights to self-determination and independence.

We remain ready to contribute to the common effort to remove the traces of Zionist aggression and we are convinced that Lebanon will spare no effort under your leadership to continue to shoulder its historic responsibilities within the Arab nation and to participate in restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and defeating the Zionist challenge.

LIBYA

JANA ASSAILS NUMAYRI'S 'RECOGNITION' OF ISRAEL

LD240850 Tripoli JANA in English 0812 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijja 5, Sept 23, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Numayri has today declared himself to be unequivocally moving along the path charted out by the traitor As-Sadat and is, therefore, ready to acknowledge the existence of the enemy, grant it recognition and conclude treaties of defeat with it.

In a speech delivered yesterday following his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat he declared that the grave mistake committed by the Arabs in the past was their refusal to recognize the adversary they have been fighting, especially as it is a recognized state and a member in the U.N.

Numayri's statement which was published by the official Sudanese News Agency yesterday added that Article 7 of the Fes proposal regarding the guarantee of the security of the countries of the region, including a Palestinian state, does not constitute a recognition of Israel but is actually a "de facto" admission.

JANA's political editor commented on this stand saying:

"Throughout As-Sadat's reign, the hireling Numayri has piped As-Sadat's tune and championed the treacherous Camp David accords to gain the goodwill of the Pentagon's pirates. This stand also qualified him to be his master's voice with complete disregard to any sense of values and in contradiction of Arab character. He has descended to the level of hypocrites, pawns, and political hirelings.

Furthermore, it is not surprising that Numayri may now emerge from covert dealings with the "peace" callers to a deeper and overt involvement with those urging a speedy settlement with the Zionist enemy.

However, in this stampede for surrender others like him have fallen into the quagmire of treason and betrayal relinquishing their destiny to the machination of occupied Jerusalem and the White House.

These are the base representatives of treason which gathered in the Fes summit to speak in Arabic on behalf of Washington and declare the treacherous recognition of the enemy.

He covers the stench of death of west Beirut's horrendous massacres by granting their perpetrators recognition and the right to peace and security, as well as the right to continue the advance of their "death wagon" through the Arab homeland.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA RECEIVES ARAB OFFICIALS, PLO'S QADDUMI

LD231918 Rabat MAP in English 1232 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Tunis [no date as received] (MAP) -- In connection with the emergency session of the Arab foreign ministers' meeting held here Tuesday, Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign affairs M'Hamed Boucetta received here the head of the Saudi delegation. "Abd an-Raham al-Mansuri, secretary general of the Saudi Foreign Ministry.

Mr Boucetta also conferred with the head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi, as well as with Sa'dun Hammadi and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, respective foreign ministers of Iraq and Syria. Talks centered on the Middle East and more particularly on Lebanon.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RECEIVES 'ARAFAT, PLO DELEGATION

EA231750 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him in his office in Friendship Hall, Khartoum, at 1900 yesterday. Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president of the republic, attended the meeting.

Our reporter has learned that the president of the republic held a closed session with Yasir 'Arafat that lasted about 2 hours after which Mr Yasir 'Arafat attended a dinner reception held in his excellency's honor by 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president of the republic, at the Grand Hotel in Khartoum. It should be noted that Mr Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Sudan ends this morning, Thursday.

Numayri Comments on Meeting

EA240142 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The president of the republic, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, has stressed that the visit to Sudan of the fighter Yasir 'Arafat at this time is an important visit aimed at consultation on a number of important current issues in the Arab world, particularly on the hotbed of Beirut, as well as at visiting Palestinian brothers in a number of Arab states, among them Sudan.

In a press interview following his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, his excellency said: We discussed the results of the massacre that occured in Beirut and agreed that despite the fact that it was a great tragedy, its emotional effects were great and it constitutes a strategic aspect. [sentence as heard]. It is also deemed an act of struggle and we can say it is a turning point for initiating the correct action in the Arab struggle, especially as the whole world stands politically against Israel.

The president said: We have agreed that the battle is not merely military, but is a [word indistinct] cultural, civilizational battle. He added that during the meeting agreement was reached that the Palestinian brothers' relations with the Arabs, African and European states should be intimate relations because winning over world public opinion politically is an important matter. We should work with the very same methods as Israel and not fail to win any vote or support from any state, however small, because all states small or big are equal in political influence. He added that the talks also included the issue of leadership in the Arab world and the need for action following the resolutions adopted at the Fes summit conference.

President Numayri stated that agreement was also reached that Mr 'Arafat's visits to Sudan will continue so that the Palestinians here do not feel isolated. He said there should be political enlightenment and continual training for them. He added that there will be programs for the brother Palestinian fighters in Sudan, to be implemented with the assistance of Yasir 'Arafat, the brother fighters and others.

'Arafat Leaves Khartoum

JN231743 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Sep (SUNA) -- Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat left Khartoum today after a day-long visit. While here 'Arafat met for 2 hours with President Numayri yesterday. Then he left for Shandi, 170 km north from Khartoum, where he met with the Palestinian fighters hosted in Sudan. 'Arafat told the Palestinian fighters that victory over the Zionist enemy will not be too far. He added that the combat of Beirut would not come to an end except in Jerusalem.

At Khartoum and Shandi 'Arafat has been warmly received by the citizens at the official and popular levels. The Palestinian leader was accompanied by the Palestinian forces deputy commander, Abu Jihad Khalil al-Wazir. 'Arafat was seen off at Khartoum Airport by First Vice President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, Sudanese high ranking officials, Sudanese Armed Forces top officers, and some heads of diplomatic missions to Khartoum.

TUNISIA

MZALI ADDRESSES RALLY TO SUPPORT PALESTINIANS

LD230730 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Following the frightful massacres of unarmed Palestinian refugees at the hands of the Zionists, a public rally was held on the evening of 22 September at the party headquarters in the Qasbah under the chairmanship of the party secretary general and prime minister, Mohamed Mzali, to denounce the abominable crime that claimed the lives of thousands of innocent people and to affirm Tunisia's support for the struggling Palestinian people. The rally was attended by members of the Socialist Destourian Party's Political Bureau, the government and national organizations, in addition to strugglers of the party and the PLO representative in Tunisia, Hasan Balawi.

The rally opened with a minute of silence in memory of the martyrs of Zionist treachery. The participants then sang a revolutionary song as they raised placards denouncing the barbaric aggression and affirming the Tunisian masses' stand on the side of the Palestinian Revolution until a victory has been attained.

Addressing the rally, Mohamed Mzali said the abominable crimes commited by Zionism in Beirut, which claimed the lives of children, women and unarmed old people, will inevitably produce new forces rushing down the road of struggle, however cruel the oppression. Furthermore, all forces adhering to peace and upholding the cause of freedom and dignity will ensure that common sense prevails over emotion and that a plan is drawn up after an evaluation of the situation, after power has been regained and after we have collected ourselves so that the plan can succeed and revenge be taken.

What happened at the Shatila and Sabra camps is only one stage in the feverish plan drawn up by a handful of Zionists to place destitute gangs in the home of a people who adhere to their land, who have a true noble Islamic culture and who form part of the Arab nation from which they cannot be severed.

The enormity of the sacrifice made by the Palestinian people in Beirut constitutes a ray of hope and an indication of victory over Zionism. It augurs the dawn of Palestinian freedom. Hence, it is essential to expose the truth about the Zionist entity as evidenced by the events in the Beirut camps and to counter the Zionist propaganda that has been entrenched in the minds of peoples in many of the advanced countries, particularly in the United States where Zionism dominates the media and the economy.

Following the horrible events in Beirut, the conscience of the West is tortured and the world public's sympathy toward the Palestinian Revolution and people has begun to increase. It is essential to exploit this situation, to continue winning supporters for the Arab cause and to show that Israel is a colonialist power which believes only in the policy of the gun and works only to impose its hegemony over the neighboring peoples.

After speaking of the negative methods used by the Arabs politically since 1947 and the repeated setbacks suffered by the Arab peoples as a result of the stands of some leaders, Mzali recalled the call made by President Habib Bourguiba in 1965 for the drawing up of a long-term policy based on the steadfastness of the Palestinians in the occupied territory and providing for political moves to show that the Arab nation is a nation that respects international law, believes in its right to existence and is determined to defend that right.

Speaking about the Arab plan approved at the Fes summit conference, he stressed in particular those parts of it that call for the implementation of the UN resolutions on the establishment of a Palestinian state in the land of Palestine. He said it remains for the Arabs to work firmly to win the support of the big powers and all peace-loving powers for the psychological battle and political battle alike: This would change the picture of the Arabs. In this regard, Mzali recalled the abominable massacres committed by extremist imperialists in many of the countries that rose to fight for freedom, dignity and independence, such as Tunisia, Algeria and Madagascar. He affirmed that these huge sacrifices were catalysts that speeded the hour of deliverance.

Mzali denied that the Fes resolutions had been capitulationist. He affirmed the wisdom of the Palestinian leadership's decision to withdraw its fighters from Beirut in accordance with international pledges and commitments. He pointed out that Tunisia will maintain its support for the Palestinian brothers in all that they decide upon -- be it peace or war. Tunisia will remain with them in soul and mind since their fates are common and the peoples are one. He added: the Destourians and the Tunisians will not allow anyone to give them lessons in revolution and patriotism.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO INVITES AL-QADHDHAFI TO CONFERENCE

LD231818 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The leader of the revolution has received a message from the Polisario secretary general that says:

I would like to laud the leading role played by the Great 1 September Revolution under your leadership toward [words indistinct] in its persistent path toward liberation and salvation from injustice and tyranny. Regarding this, I have the honor to extend to you an official invitation from the Polisario to attend its general popular conference.

You are aware [word indistinct] of the utmost importance of the Polisario general popular conference. It is being held in critical and decisive historial circumstances characterized by the enormous victories and great accomplishments achieved by the 20 May revolution on the path of liberation and salvation from the claws of aggression. However, they are also circumstances distinquished by the ferocity of the reactionary regimes (?and) imperialism toward us and Libya especially and toward the Arab homeland and Africa in general. The presence of a delegation from the Great al-Fatih Revolution at the general popular conference of the Polisario would deeply affect our revolutionaries and would have a deep effect on our combatant people. It would create a great opportunity to confirm the [words indistinct] links of struggle between the daring Libyan people and the heroic Saharan people and would be a factor for cementing the unity of the two revolutions, another step for (?consolidating) their accomplishments and a battlefield expression of their [word indistinct] will to face the challenges, plans and conspiracies (?against them).

CHAD

MISKINE CALLS FOR OVERHAUL OF STATE STRUCTURES

AB231526 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept 23 (AFP) -- Idriss Miskine, chief lieutenant to Chad's "strong man" Hisse'n Habre, has said that the "new situation" in the country following a takeover in southern Chad by pro-Habre forces calls for a complete overhaul of state structures.

Mr Miskine is number two in Mr Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) and foreign affairs commissar in the Chadian Council of State. This was set up by the FAN after they took control of the capital in June, ousting President Goukouni Queddei at the end of a long civil war.

Speaking of the subsequent ousting from control of southern Chad of Colonel Abdel Kader Kamougue Wadal earlier this month, he said that the country had since the outbreak of the civil war in February 1979 been in a state of secession.

Colonel Kamougue, who had been vice president to Mr Goukouni and an ally of the latter in the war against Mr Habre's forces, ruled the economically-important south through his own "Permanent Committee" and is credited with wanting some form of autonomy, at least for the south.

But Mr Miskine, in a press interview, also stressed the Council of State's desire for national reconciliation, saying this must extend beyond the question of political responsibility and be "a reconciliation of hearts and minds, so that Chadians may reach an understanding and forget their quarrels."

He said that the FAN was sincere in extending a hand to Colonel Kamougue, Mr Goukouni or Omar ibn Acheik of the Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR), which also fought the FAN. "We want them to come to us to settle our differences without bringing behind them their external interference," he said.

"One must recognize that Kamougue and France (the former colonial power in Chad) bear the responsibility for all the events in Chad," Mr Miskine added.

He described the present Council of State as only a provisional government, but said that the FAN command would examine what measures should be taken "with the other brothers concerned," under Mr Habre's direction.

At the same time there are rumors that Mr Habre will soon be forming a cabinet. The new government or ruling council would be politically in line with the program of the FAN and take into account the desire for national reconciliation, Mr Miskine said. The population would also have a chance to express itself freely in elections, he said.

Mr Miskine was speaking after his return to Ndjamena on Tuesday from a month's tour of Africa taking in Morocco, Sudan, Tanzania and Zaire, during which he received promises of aid, although nothing concrete, he said. He said Chad was seeking health, education and financial aid.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR 23 SEP

AB231403 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of Zaire, received in audience this morning Ivan Ivanovich Marchuk, Soviet ambassador to Zaire.

After the audience, the diplomat told the press that bilateral cooperation and current international issues were at the center of the Camp Thsatsi audience. These international issues included African problems, particularly the OAU. The Middle East also was discussed, especially Lebanon. The Soviet diplomat said after the discussions:

[Begin recording] I was received in audience by Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman and president of the republic, to whom I related instructions that I received from Moscow. We discussed certain current international issues of world interest.

We spoke about the situation in Africa, particularly the situation [words indistinct]. We also discussed the Middle East. I explained to him the plan proposed by President Brezhnev concerning the Middle East, especially the Lebanese issue. As you know, sometime ago, while receiving the president of the Arab Yemen Republic in the Kremlin, President Brezhnev advanced proposals for solving the problems not only of Lebanon but of the Middle East in general. After that, I also discussed with him the latest Soviet suggestions -- made by President Brezhnev -- to Mrs Indira Ghandi, Indian prime minister, during her recent visit to Moscow. These suggestions envisage that the present NATO leadership and that of the Warsaw Pact undertake commitments not to extend their activities to Africa, Asia and Latin America with much force [words indistinct].

We also exchanged ideas on the cordial cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Zaire. We also noted the possibility of further developing relations.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, concerning Africa, I am sure that an essential question is the division with the OAU. What did you say about that to the president? Were your views identical on the means of saving the OAU?

[Answer] No, we did not discuss it substantively. We only put forward our views. Briefly, I can say that we hope it will be possible to surmount the obstacles since history and experience prove that there is no problem that cannot be overcome through political means. We attach much importance to this organization -- the OAU. It has been an instrument of the struggle of the African peoples and countries in their search for independence and in defending their interests. We hope the level of success attained by the Africans finally will triumph and they will overcome their obstacles. This is our hope because, generally, the OAU plays a very important role, not only in Africa, but in the world, as an instrument of cooperation and peace. In the present world situation, it is expected to play an even greater role. This is why we also have [words indistinct]. [end recording]

SNAKE BITES IMPRISONED MP; APPEAL MADE

AB221757 Paris AFP in English 1654 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Brussels, Sept 22 (AFP) -- A poisonous snake deliberately introduced into his cell has bitten an imprisoned former member of parliament in Zaire, the exiled Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS) said here today. The life of Ngalula Mpandanjila was in danger, the UDPS said, calling on the International Red Cross and Amnesty International to approach Zairian head of state Mobutu Sese Seko to save the MP's life. Mr Ngalula represented East Kasai until he was dismissed for calling for the recognition of the UDPS in Zaire, which is officially a one-party state. Along with a dozen other former MP's he was sentenced to 15 years in jail last May in a controversial trial.

GHANA

'LINES OF TRAVELERS' REPORTED AT TOGOLESE BORDER

AB221054 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Lome, Sep 22 (AFP) -- Lines of travellers were growing this morning at the main border crossing point between Ghana and Togo, which the Ghanaian authorities had suddenly ordered closed, according to reliable sources in the Togolese capital. The border between the two countries is usually open between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m..

BRIEFS

LIBYAN DRUG GIFT -- The Libya Islamic Association has presented drugs worth more than 30,000 cedis to the interim Ashanti regional coordinating committee in Kumasi. The gift was handed over to the deputy regional secretary and chairman of the regional interim coordinating committee, Mr Owusu, by Dr Abdul as-Salam Dalyi, leader of a three-man Libyan delegation. He said the gift is aimed at strengthening the links between Libya and Ghana. It is also to show the love the Islamic Association has for Ghanaians and the revolution. The delegation, which is on tour of some African countries, has already been to Togo. The deputy regional secretary commended the Libyans for the gift. Mr Owusu said the drugs, which include painkiller, vitamins, antibiotics and cough syrup would be distributed to hospitals, clinics and health centers in the region. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 82 AB]

GUINEA

PARTY COMMUNIQUE ON S. TOURE VISIT TO FRANCE

AB231451 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 23 Sep 82

[National Political Bureau communique issued in Conakry on 23 September]

[Text] A great information meeting took place at the People's Palace on 22 September under the honorable chairmanship of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme leader of the revolution and president of the republic. During this great assembly, which brought together all party and state cadres, the head of state informed the militants of the conditions and positive nature of his official visit to France at the invitation of Francois Mitterrand, the president of the French Republic.

The Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party expressed satisfaction with the very positive outcome of this mission after more than 20 years of postponements and misunderstanding, thus bringing about the creation of a viable and mutually advantageous cooperation between the peoples of France and Guinea.

The National Political Bureau resented the antinational attitude of some stateless Guinean nationals who chose to dishonor themselves by slavishly putting themselves at the service of imperialism. It notes with satisfaction that the majority of Guineans resident in France remained faithful to the motherland, which they continue to serve and defend honorably.

Finally, as a sign of solidarity with the people of Lebanon and the PLO, the National Political Bureau has decided that flags should be flown at half mast and that prayers should be said in all the mosques and churches on 24 September.

Ready for the revolution.

Signed: For the National Political Bureau, (Damantan Kamara)

French Reports on Visit

For AFP and LE MONDE coverage of Sekou Toure's visit to France, see the 16 and 21 September issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

MALI

TRAORE NATIONAL DAY ADDRESS 21 SEPTEMBER

AB221234 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 21 Sep 82

[President Moussa Traore's National Day address on 21 September in Bamako -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Sons and daughters of Mali: Realities this year compel us to commemorate the anniversary of our accession to independence in the greatest simplicity. In fact, the persistence of the world economic crisis has given a new (?dimension) to the difficulties and problems confronting all countries, particularly the developing ones whose young and fragile economies are being seriously disturbed. [Words indistinct] our people, who are determined to surmount these difficulties, answered the call I made in my 22 September 1981 address and we now find ourselves on a platform of unity, solidarity and labor to overcome adversity and to safeguard our future. We have been obliged to make new efforts and to accept new sacrifices. However, the results we are presenting today clearly demonstrate that these efforts and sacrifices were not in vain.

First of all, we tackled the task of completing the preparation of our new 5-year 1981-85 economic and social development plan. To ensure implementation of the objectives we assigned ourselves for 1981-85, the government will, in December 1982, organize a round-table conference of financial institutions that will help to finance the priority projects of the plan. This roundtable conference, the results of which will be of crucial importance for the future of our plan, undoubtedly will be one of the major events of 1982. We therefore must do everything to ensure its success. Convinced that development is first and foremost the affair of the people, the party and the government have included in the plan an internal participation more important than in the past and have accorded a greater part to private initiatives.

We must add that the preparation of our data collection policy is in progress and that the national council for data collection has prepared some important projects which will soon be examined by the government. The measures already adopted have resulted in a favorable development of our public finances thanks to a stricter control of expenses [words indistinct]. Firmly determined to achieve the indispensable readjustments in order to derive maximum benefit from our investments, the party and the government have concluded an economic and financial agreement with the IMF aimed at improving the management of our economy and ensuring its relaunching.

In the banking sector, efforts have been made to strengthen the system and to equip it with every means to increase its own resources. In this connection, the National Bank for Agricultural Development -- through its headquarters as well as its branches in Bamako, Koutiala and Sikasso -- is already operational in the collection of savings and in the granting of loans. The building of the first regional branch of the Central Bank of Mali is being oompleted at Mopti while the Brazilian-Malian bank for external trade and development recently was created.

The 1981-82 agricultural season was characterized by the persistence of a difficult environment as far as agroclimatic conditions and economic and production factors were concerned. There was average rainfall on the whole.

The production of grain -- millet, sorghum and maize -- increased by more than 20 percent in comparison with that of the 1980-81 season. As for industrial crops, although cotton production decreased in comparison with the 1980-81 season, the actual production was more than was expected thanks to the increased yield due to the efficiency of the inspection teams and the higher performance of the crop varieties created by the national agronomical research center.

Our food strategy has just been adopted by the government, thus making Mali one of the pioneers in the struggle against hunger. With our people's determination, the imminent implementation of this strategy, with the assistance of our foreign partners, undoubtedly will enable us to attain self-sufficiency in food by the year 2,000.

As far as the exploration and exploitation of mines are concerned, measures are being taken to put an end to the technical difficulties which delayed the production phase of the Kalana gold mine. In the same way, prospecting for uranium, gold, diamonds, base metals and petroleum is continuing actively. Concerning underground water resources, 2,700 boreholes have been dug. In this connection, we are anxious to address our very sincere thanks to all the friendly organizations that supported our efforts. With the laying of the cornerstones of the Diama dam in Senegal and the Manantali dam in Mali, the program of the Senegal River Basin Development Organization has entered its operational phase, thus opening new prospects of freeing our country from its landlocked state and of ensuring agricultural development.

Sons and daughers of Mali: Resolutely engaged on the path of building a powerful single political movement, our people -- despite obstacles of all sorts -- already have achieved brilliant successes thanks to their faith, wisdom and determination. The first ordinary congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union, which adopted important decisions known to everyone, and the legislative elections held last June have demonstrated the revitalization and strengthening of the party's popularity. In the next few days, all commissions of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC] will be formed and will begin functioning before the end of this year. The party's primacy increasingly will become a concrete reality without compromising, however, the harmony that must characterize the relations among the various institutions. The party, through the BEC, will issue directives to the government.

Sons and daughters of Mali, our country's foreign policy first of all demonstrates our desire to pursue and strengthen our relations of cooperation with all brotherly African countries, particularly the neighboring ones, on the basis of complementarity and solidarity. In fact, Mali is a crossroads which has always played a historic role in the rapprochement of the peoples of the subregion. It intends to continue this mission with determination. Therefore, it will work tirelessly to strengthen subregional cooperation, which is an essential element of stability, balance and progress.

Our foreign policy also demonstrates our desire to cooperate with all countries loving peace and justice. Based on the policy of nonalignment, Mali desires to increase constantly the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with all states on the basis of mutual advantage and scrupulous respect for national sovereignty. It is particularly preoccupying to note today that international relations are seriously deteriorating. The great hopes aroused by the Paris and Cancun conferences have disappeared: The less developed countries, most of which are in Africa, face an increasingly painful and precarious situation.

We are convinced that no foreign maneuver or interference will be able to shake the confidence of the African people who are resolutely engaged on the path of unity and harmonious development of our continent. The complete decolonization of Africa and the situation in southern Africa, Western Sahara and Chad also form part of our preoccupations. The independence of Zimbabwe is an event of a particularly significant dimension. It demonstrates that the laws of the racist minority cannot be indefinitely imposed on a people who are determined to recover their freedom.

In the Middle East, we are witnessing the resurgence of violence due to the intransigence of Israel, which is continuing with its policy of annexation and genocide. The regime in Tel Aviv continues to deny the Palestinian people their inalienable right to self-determination including the right to create an independent state. It continues its aggression not only against the Palestinian people but also against the neighboring states and particularly Lebanon. This is tragically illustrated by the massive destructions and the unspeakable sufferings inflicted on the heroic population of Beirut and the recent massacres perpetrated in the Palestinian camps. In this dramatic situation, the Malian people -- who have always supported peoples fighting for their freedom and dignity -- are anxious to reaffirm once again their total support for the just cause of the Arab people and of the martyred Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the PLO.

Sons and daughters of Mali, the past few years have been particularly difficult for our country but they have also been rich in lessons in all fields. There is the imperative need to rigorously implement the measures of improvement decided by the party and the government. Three key words must henceforth be (?remembered by all): austerity, rigor and solidarity because of the dramatic insufficiency of our resources, the serious shortcomings observed in our management and the acute character of our problems, which demand the mobilization of all the Malian people.

NIGERIA

COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH BENIN DELEGATION

AB172215 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Nigeria and Benin Republic have reaffirmed their commitment to further consolidate and expand their existing ties of cooperation. This was contained in a communique issued in Lagos today at the end of the second session of the Nigeria-Benin joint commission. The delegates to the meeting also revealed the progress made in implementing their existing joint friendship project and explore further potential areas of cooperation in the fields of agriculture, transport, manufacturing, trade, culture and [word indistinct]. In addition, they concluded the decision on a 2-year of cultural exchanges.

The Nigerian delegation was led by the minister of national planning, Mrs Adenike Oyagbola, while Benin Republic was represented by the minister of planning, statistics and economic analysis, Dr Kifouli Salami.

The next session of the joint commission will take place in the People's Republic of Benin.

The two countries agreed to hold a top-level meeting in Cotonou to complete negotiations on the draft bilateral trade agreement between them.

ANGOLA

FAPLA OFFICERS DISCUSS MILITARY TRAINING PLAN

AB231840 Luanda ANGOP in French 0950 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Luanda, 23 Sep (ANGOP) -- Executive officers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) have been meeting since Wednesday morning in Luanda, presided over by Angolan Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), it was announced by Angolan national radio.

According to the radio, this meeting's deliberations are centered on studying the plan for political, operational and combat preparations for the 1982 military training period. In addition, meeting participants will take stock of the conclusions reached during the last meeting held in March and divide up the responsibilities for strengthening the combat readiness and capability for the 1982-83 military training period.

Participating in these deliberations together with Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale) are Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee in charge of organization; Lt Col Paiva Domingos da Silva, Lt Col Antonio dos Santos Franca (Ndalu) and Elfredo Orlogue, all of whom are deputy defense ministers; and Lt Col Francisco Magalhaes (Mounda), FAPLA officer in charge of political direction.

Cuban, Soviet Advisers Reported

EA232028 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] A government-owned newspaper in Angola has reported that Cuban and Soviet military advisers have been attending a top-level meeting of Angolan defense chiefs in Luanda. The report said that the meeting, which was chaired by the Angolan minister of defense, Mr Pedro Maria Tonha, had been discussing how to reinforce the capabilities of the country's armed forces.

Angola's defense forces assisted by Cuban troops are fighting dissidents and subversive elements within the country who have been getting support from South Africa's minority regime. They have also been fighting against racist South Africa regular forces which have been making incursions in southern Angola.

MOZAMBIQUE

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM EAST EUROPE

EA232150 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Lt Gen Alberto Chipande returned to Maputo today after official visits to the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the invitation of their respective defense ministers.

MILITARY ATTEMPTS TO FREE BULGARIANS HELD BY MRM

MB240728 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] A spokesman for the Mozambique Resistance Movement [MRM], (Evo Fernandes), said Mozambique Government forces carried out air attacks against MRM bases in an attempt to free six Bulgarians being held by the MRM.

He said Soviet MiG-17's and MiG-19's were used in the attacks. (Fernandes) said the Bulgarian technicians will be released only in exchange for the release of 28 political prisoners being held by Mozambique authorities.

NAMIBIA

P. BOTHA ON CUBANS IN ANGOLA, WALVIS BAY

LD232214 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says that although South Africa has accepted phase one and two of the Western settlement plan for South-West Africa/Namibia, the Cubans would have to leave Angola before phase three could be concluded satisfactorily.

Addressing a public meeting in the South African enclave of Walvis Bay, Mr Botha exphasized that South Africa would not withdraw its forces from the territory before the Cubans had withdrawn and there was no talk of a complete South African military withdrawal.

Mr Botha admitted that it would not be in South Africa's interest for a communist government to gain power in South-West Africa/Namibia.

On the Walvis Bay enclave, Mr Botha said the Western powers were fully aware that it was South African territory. If a friendly government came to power in South-West Africa/Namibia, there could be negotiations on the use of the harbor but not on the status of Walvis Bay.

PARTIES WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Turnhalle Alliance

LD232228 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) of South-West Africa/Namibia said that it will not take part in a new interim government for the territory put together by the administrator general of the South African Government. In a statement issued in Windhoek, the DTA says that if the administrator general wanted to dissolve the present democratically elected government of South-West Africa/Namibia, it could be replaced only by a government elected by the people of the territory.

National Union

MB231434 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 23 sep 82

[Text] The South-West Africa National Union [SWANU] says it will not take part in the proposed interim government on which the administrator general is holding discussions with territory leaders.

The leader of SWANU, Moses Katjiuongua, told a news conference in Windhoek that his party had proposed to Administrator General Hough that the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the various representative authorities should be dissolved and that all political and administrative authority should be placed under the control of the office of the administrator general. He said the proposed dispensation offered no significant changes.

Hough is to have talks in Pretoria on Monday with Prime Minister P.W. Botha on a new interim system of government for South-West Africa. At that meeting, a final decision will be made on a date for the introduction of a framework for the new system of government.

YOUTH GROUP ADVOCATES 'TOTAL INDEPENDENCE'

MB231146 Namibia DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] South Africa's name stinks throughout the world because of apartheid, according to Mr Mike Venaani, publicity secretary of NUDO [National United Democratic Organization] Youth League, in a press statement.

The statement says that the league is part of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] and as such wishes to raise a few points about the so-called "secret plan" of South Africa.

"When the territory became involved in World War II South Africa promised that it would be rewarded. What was the reward? Pressure stoves, overcoats, bicycles and old uniforms? The people were also to be given land. Where is that land today? The people have now opened their eyes. They are now bound by the chains of apartheid; in this country the name of South Africa stinks because of apartheid.

"The DTA is the government that was chosen by the people in 1978. If South Africa wishes to do away with it, it must be done by means of another election.

Namibians are the children of Cain; they passed by the bitter water of Mara to reach Elim. This country's independence cannot be watered down in the same way," continues the statement.

"The youth demand total independence for Namibia, with Walvis Bay as an integral part of the territory. Who are the superpuppets following the apartheid dead end? Is this the Hough road? Do these superpuppets want to follow that road in order to promote apartheid or do they want to play the violin together?"

Referring to the defense force, the statement continues: "Who is the army protecting? Do they want to conduct a coup? The DTA is the government of the day, and the people's party. The league has the support of 95 percent of the youth in the territorial army. What will happen if the war continues? If the defense force wishes to bring a second communism [as published] to Namibia, we the youth of flesh and blood know what our parents did when the time was ripe. The army wants to implement a dictatorship. As for the administrator general, there is a simple song which says: Take your things and go Ferreira.

"The future of Namibia belongs to the youth. None can stop us."

SOUTH AFRICA

THREE MEN IMPRISONED ON TERRORISM CHARGES

LD222330 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Three men have been sentenced in the Supreme Court in Durban, South Africa, to 12 years' imprisonment each, after being found guilty under the terrorism act.

The court found that 37-year-old (Eamon Thipour Butheleizi); 34-year-old (Amos Glomo) and 33-year-old (Umtikene Nyamdele) received training in Angola under the auspices of the banned African National Congress. The three men returned to South Africa with arms, including AK-47 rifles, handgrenades and limpet mines.

BISHOP TUTU ADDRESSES PRESS CONFERENCE

MB230607 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] The African National Congress (ANC) would lay down their arms if a conference to dismantle apartheid in South Africa were organised, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.

Addressing a press conference after his return from America, Bishop Tutu said the ANC were not a "blood-thirsty" organization, although they chose to campaign for their rights through the armed struggle.

Bishop Tutu, who met with a number of top ANC people in America, said they had not tried to deviate him from his mission of seeking peace through peaceful means. He said he did not have ties with any party or organisation. "My loyalty is to our Lord Jesus Christ only," he said.

He had also met with the American secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker. [as published] Dr Crocker had told him America was throwing every effort into the Namibian settlement, or, as Dr Crocker put it: "We have all our eggs in the Namibian basket."

On the Cuban question, which is threatening to disrupt talks in Namibia, Bishop Tutu said the Cuban soldiers in Angola were there to help the Angolan Government against the invading South African forces. He saw no reason why the Cubans could be a stumbling block in the talks.

"It seems to me there is a reluctance to solve the Namibian question," said Bishop Tutu.

He had also received two large grants, one from the Ford Foundation and the other from the National Council of Churches. The money, which amounts to R135,000, will go into the SACC's education projects, supporting families of detainees, and looking after their legal expenses.

He criticized the Eloff Commission and said it was a government strategy to discredit the SACC.

Themulti-million campaign of disinformation by South Africa in America was producing good results, he said. Most people, except those who were in constant touch with the real situation, were in the dark about the true happenings in South Africa.

NONWHITES USED IN CIVIL DEFENSE SERVICES

MB230708 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Gen Magnus Malan, South African defense minister, says nonwhites can be used very successfully to help with civil defense services in white communities.

Speaking at a civil defense gathering at Kempton Park, General Malan said that not only whites are destined to perform civil defense services in white communities. Nonwhites can be used for certain essential services such as fighting fires and driving ambulances, areas in which local authorities have difficulty obtaining the services of whites.

General Malan said that the defense force has been using Coloreds and blacks for years as fire fighters, and they fulfill the task brilliantly. He said South Africa is undergoing a period of military, political, economic and psychological attacks, and it is essential that the highest possible degree of defensibility is maintained throughout the community. He said in addition to other measures to combat these attacks, it is of the utmost importance that effective national civil defense action should be planned to combat and alleviate some of the detrimental effects of any disaster which may occur after an attack.

BEELD EDITORIAL ON NEW CONSCRIPTION SYSTEM

MB231408 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 20 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Attention!"]

[Text] Now that the new conscription system will be implemented, whereby all white males between 17 and 55 can be called up for national service, attention is once more focused on the reality of the country's security situation.

This system is necessary to maintain readiness for the demands that will be made on our armed forces in the near future. It is designed to handle possible serious situations. Compulsory duty for the security of the country thus far has rested on the shoulders of about 25 percent of the white male population. Conscripts cannot be used to defend strategic points; their duty is mainly to safeguard the country's borders.

It has been argued that the new system will not have a detrimental effect on the economy of the country. The policy of the army is not to use more manpower in the defense of the country than is absolutely necessary. As a result, people will be called up only when the security situation demands it and it can be expected that farmers on the borders and city dwellers will be the first called.

The army has appointed two senior members of the citizen force to its ranks to determine whether the system could disrupt the private sector. Later, their functions could be broadened to handle all possible complaints.

ZIMBABWE

MUNANGAGWA: TWO RSA SPY RINGS UNMASKED, SMASHED

CA231240 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The minister of state responsible for security in the prime minister's office, Comrade Munangagwa, says the government has unmasked and smashed two South African spy rings inside Zimbabwe. In an interview with the HERALD yesterday, Comrade Munangagwa said the government is in full control of the security situation in the country. He disclosed that several South African-sponsored agents have been arrested and will appear in court soon. Some of the arrests are in connection with the caching of arms and others with sabotage at the Zimbabwe Air Force Base at Thornhill. Comrade Munangagwa revealed that a number of former auxiliaries who fled to South Africa after independence have also been arrested.

Comrade Munangagwa said units of the Mozambique National Resistance terrorists who are backed by the racist Pretoria regime were repulsed by the Zimbabwean forces when they tried to cross into the country in search of food. It is the government's hope the minister said, that the six tourists who were kidnapped by armed bandits 2 months ago are still alive.